W. Hogarth inv.t Ger. Vandergucht Sculp.

Gulliver presented to the Queen of Babilary.

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Gulliver presented to the Queen of Babilary.

Rich'd Hond Allan the Gift of his Mother

THE

TRAVELS

OF

Mr. *John Gulliver*,

Son to Capt. *Lemuel Gulliver*.

Tranſlated from the *FRENCH*,
By *J. Lockman*.

VOL. I.

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THE Tranſlator's Preface.

I ſhall not attempt a character of the following work, nor enter into the genius and moral of it; the author, under the feign'd name of the editor, having done it at large.

Nor ſhall I, tho' poſſibly it may be expected, pretend to draw a contraſt between the inimitable Travels of captain Lemuel Gulliver *and thoſe of his ſon: ſuch a task, as it would be very difficult, and of too delicate a nature, at leaſt for me; ſo it might perhaps give ſome perſons, for whoſe judgment I have the greateſt deference, a mean opinion of my taſte. All I ſhall obſerve on this head, is, that the invention, the ſpirit and humour in the following travels, made the tranſlation of them a delightful exerciſe.*

As the adventures of our young traveller, have been receiv'd very favourably by the French, *I hope his countrymen will ſhew them the ſame indulgence. This I wou'd*

not doubt of, were I at liberty to point out the author, whoſe works have made him deſervedly famous in the republic of letters; but as he has thought proper to conceal his name on this occaſion, 'twould, methinks, be equally rude to publiſh it, as to force off a lady's mask.

With regard to my Verſion, I've endeavour'd to give it in as eaſy a dreſs, as the time I had for it wou'd allow; to infuſe a little of that ſpirit, which is the life of tranſlations; and to file away thoſe roughneſſes which make them flat and languid, and ſo very unlike their originals. Nor have I, I hope, been wanting in fidelity, except in two or three places of no conſequence to the beauty of the work, in which our author happen'd to miſtake, occaſion'd by his being unacquainted with ſome of our cuſtoms.

Notwithſtanding the writings of the French *are ſo much ſought after by us, yet 'tis well known, that in general, they are look'd upon as light, wordy, as 'tis term'd, and conſequently uninform'd with the manly ſenſe of our* Engliſh *writers. How far this may be true, I ſhall not take upon me to determine*

termine directly; but if I may be allow'd to ſpeak my thoughts, my humble opinion is, that 'tis chiefly owing to the bad Verſions which have been made from that tongue, eſpecially of the great Writers in it; and well may they be found wordy, ſince their words only are tranſlated. Was an artleſs ſculptor to imitate a beautiful antique buſto, or a ſign-painter to copy a Raphael *or a* Titian; *'tis certain that the grace, the ſpirit and fire of the originals would be entirely loſt in their performances.*

Tho' I've preſum'd to give my opinion ſo freely on this head, I yet wou'd not have it imagin'd I mean it as a compliment to my own talents. And, indeed, as this is the fartheſt from my thoughts, ſo were my capacity in this province ever ſo great, I yet ſhou'd think I had very little to boaſt of.

I cannot but take notice of the contempt in which Romances *in general are had, (and conſequently the writers of them,) tho' the moral be ever ſo excellent, by multitudes of perſons, merely becauſe they are fictitious. That the greateſt part of our Romances are very trifling, I readily grant;*

but

but tho' I wou'd not presume to lessen the dignity of history; its vast usefulness, or the merits of a good historian, I yet believe that a greater genius is requir'd for the former. The historian has materials to work upon, whereas the other is oblig'd to spin them out of his own fancy, and to strike out a new creation, as it were, of his own.

But to return to my translation. As several arts are transiently treated of, and some burlesq'd in the course of this work, it consequently made my task the harder; however, I flatter myself I've translated those passages with tolerable propriety. What I have chiefly to crave the reader's indulgence for, is with regard to the sea terms, in which, tho' I took the utmost care, I possibly may sometimes not have hit upon the true dialect.

If this piece meets with some success, I intend to prepare for the press, a translation of an excellent work entitled Critical Reflections on Poetry and Painting, *by l'Abbé du* Bos, *Secretary of the* French *Academy at* Paris, *who has done me the honour to offer me his assistance, in order to make the* English *Edition as complete as possible.*

THE

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE

COUNTESS

OF

HAROLD.

Madam,

THOSE who devote themſelves to the Muſes, are ſo little encourag'd by the Great, that I cannot but eſteem your Ladyſhip's goodneſs, in in-

dulging the ambition I had of inſcribing this tranſlation to you, as a peculiar happineſs, and an omen of its ſucceſs.

Your known diſinclination to applauſe, eſpecially that of a publick nature, tho' every action of your life deſerves it, lays me under a double obligation to your Ladyſhip.

That your Ladyſhip ſhould be eminent for the practice of all the milder virtues, is no wonder, when we conſider the illuſtrious family from which you are ſprung. Your noble

noble anceſtors, at the ſame time that they were the ornament of the *Britiſh* court, were conſpicuous for all thoſe qualities which render human nature amiable. And here your Ladyſhip's excellent Father the Earl of *THANET*, ſhines with diſtinguiſh'd luſtre, who, of all men, ſeems to have had the deepeſt ſenſe of thoſe admirable words of *Pythagoras*; that, "If we can in any "thing reſemble the Gods, "'tis in doing good, and "ſpeaking the truth.

The

Dedication.

The tranſition from this great character to that of your Ladyſhip, would be natural; but your commands to the contrary, force me, tho' with the greateſt reluctance, to be ſilent. I am with the higheſt reſpect,

Madam,

Your Ladyſhip's

moſt devoted

humble Servant,

John Lockman.

THE *French* Editor's PREFACE.

THE Travels of Capt. Lemuel Gulliver *have met with ſuch ſucceſs, that 'tis with the utmoſt diffidence we publiſh the following; and as the public are ſo juſtly prejudic'd againſt the continuation of all celebrated pieces, we dare not flatter ourſelves ſo far as to think, this will paſs uncenſur'd. The general opinion is, that a writer who continues a a work, is a kind of copiſt, that treads ſervilely in his author's ſteps; that he does no more than glean after him; and having no talent at invention, the moſt he can do, is merely to enlarge and adjuſt his own ideas by thoſe of the original writer. The public always ſuſpects, that he has no other view, than, under the auſpices of another work, to raiſe the reputation*

of his own; not knowing (unhappily for him) that the more they have applauded a piece, the less inclination they have to approve another in the same taste.

This being suppos'd, it may be proper to observe here, that notwithstanding the following work is entitled the New Gulliver, *it yet is in no manner a sequel of that publish'd under the name of Capt.* Lemuel Gulliver. *There is neither the same traveller, the same kind of incidents, nor is the cast of the allegory like that of the former; in a word, the only conformity is in the title. The former was the father, ours is the son, and the reader will soon perceive, we might justly have given another name to our hero; and that the only reason why we prefer'd this to any other, was from a supposition, that as the public have made the philosophical, and bold ideas of Capt.* Lemuel Gulliver *familiar to them; they would be less surpriz'd at those of* John Gulliver *his son, when they saw them united together in some measure, under a like title: for tho' the fictions are very*

different,

different, there yet is a kind of analogy between them.

In Capt. Lemuel's *travels, we are entertain'd with dwarfs and giants of an unaccountable ſize; a race of immortal men; an aerial iſland, and a republic of rational horſes. In thoſe of the ſon, the reader will be conveyed into one country where the fair ſex have the ſuperiority; a ſecond whoſe men ſoon grow old, and enjoy but a very ſhort life; a third whoſe inhabitants, tho' ſuperlatively deform'd and ugly, do nevertheleſs appear handſome in the eyes of their countrymen; laſtly, another, whoſe natives are indulg'd a long life, and the advantage of returning to the bloom of youth, when they have attain'd to half their years. 'Tis by the ſingularity of theſe ſuppoſitions, that the two works in queſtion may reſemble in general; but the ſuppoſitions differ widely in themſelves, and the morals which reſult from each, have no manner of affinity. The ſon's adventures are entirely different from thoſe of the father, and altogether independant on them; and are no otherwiſe a ſequel of Capt.* Lemuel's, *than,*

(pardon the compariſon) the Adventures of Telemachus *are a continuation of the* Odyſſey. *'Tis well known, that thoſe two poems (if both may be allow'd that name) are entirely independant; are neither in the ſame caſt, nor have the ſame object: and 'twas merely from the faint ſimilitude of a few features, and a very ſlight conformity, that the* Archbiſhop of Cambray's Telemachus, *was ſaid to be a ſequel of* Homer's Odyſſey.

As fiction of every kind is contemptible, unleſs it be of uſe to mankind, and has truth couch'd under it; we flatter ourſelves that the reader will eaſily diſcover the moral which is ſhadow'd under the images we here preſent him with; not to mention thoſe we have interſpers'd up and down the dialogues, wherever there was an opportunity for ſo doing. The firſt fiction, for inſtance, will ſhew, that the maxim with regard to Baſhfulneſs, *which has taken deep root among us, and receives a ſanction from the depravity of the age, is a very pernicious one. We imagine, that this virtue is reſtrain'd wholly to the fair ſex; and upon that pretence, men fancy*

that

that the loſs of it, or the perſuading women to baniſh it from their minds, is no reflection on their honour. In reading of a place where the very reverſe happens; a country where the female inhabitants enjoying a ſuperiority over the other ſex, act the ſame part as the men do among us, and imitate their depravity; we cannot but think their conduct very ſtrange and unaccountable, and muſt neceſſarily diſapprove it. Nevertheleſs, when once women are ſuppos'd ſuperior to the other ſex, we are not to wonder much at this diſorder; whence 'tis plain, that men wou'd not be ſo corrupt on this article, did they not abuſe their ſuperiority. But muſt then the predominant ſex be, in one ſenſe, the weakeſt; and take advantage of their power, to attack inceſſantly, with a premeditated contempt, thoſe whom they will triumph over? This moral of theirs is univerſally known; nothing was wanting, but to draw it forth into action, in like manner as we have done ſeveral others, which the reader will meet with in the body of the work.

The country whoſe inhabitants, tho' they ſoon grow old and die early, do nevertheleſs in ſome meaſure live longer than we; will of itſelf ſuggeſt ſo many reflections, that it were needleſs to acquaint the reader with the moral of this allegory, which alludes to the vain and idle uſe we make of life.

The particulars of Gulliver's *dwelling among ſavage nations; and his diſcourſe with the people, are not ſo ſurprizing as the preceeding adventures, and include a ſelf-evident, paradoxical philoſophy. Here all regularly-conſtituted nations, are cenſur'd by a virtuous ſavage, who being guided by no other light than that of nature; pronounces, that what we call civil ſociety, politeneſs, and decorum, is no other than a vicious commerce, and the creature of a corrupted fancy, which prejudice only makes us eſteem.*

The groteſque ſhape of the people, ſubject to the emperor Doſlogroboskow, *and the agreeable idea they form to themſelves of one another's perſons, denote, that beauty and deformity, a good and ill grace, are mere arbitrary qualities.*

Laſtly,

Laſtly, The Letaliſpons, *a people, who return to the bloom of youth at a certain age, and enjoy a long life, will ſhew how ridiculouſly the greateſt part of mankind act, in valuing life ſo much, and taking ſo little thought to prolong it; and ſpending it in ſuch a manner, as tho' they did not think it worth their care. As to the ſingular notions which this people have form'd to themſelves, with regard to animals, and their laws of health, let thoſe who will make their advantage of them. Theſe opinions, tho' they poſſibly may have ſome foundation, will hardly ever be put in practice.*

It were needleſs to mention the different iſlands, which are here ſuppos'd to be in Terra del Fuego. *We thought proper to make a* Dutchman *deſcribe them, leſt, thoſe whimſical ideas, which have no manner of probability, and are merely allegorical, would, had our traveller related them, have made him talk out of character; and ruin'd his veracity with the public, in caſe he himſelf had told thoſe particulars.*

Dr. Ferruginer's *letter, inſerted at the end of the ſecond volume, will*

be of ſervice in giving an air of probability to the ſeveral aſtoniſhing particulars that are related in theſe travels, and told, as ſo many matters of fact. The great erudition of that gentleman, who peruſes all books antient and modern, purpoſely to extract from them ſuch particulars, as may ſeriouſly ſupport the groteſque ideas which compoſe this work, may poſſibly form a pretty agreeable contraſt. After all, theſe learned quotations are of uſe to young Gulliver, *or to the perſon who ſpeaks in his name; for whenever we attempt to ſhadow truth under images, we ought to have probability chiefly in view.*

Here D... S.....t's genius has been very much admir'd, who in his travels of Capt. Lemuel Gulliver, *impoſes in ſuch a manner, upon the imagination, that he almoſt gives an air of veriſimility, to things manifeſtly impoſſible; and by a ſeries of incidents delicately deſcrib'd and connected, ſeduces agreeably the judgment. As the fictions in the following work are leſs ſingular and bold, they conſequently coſt the author leſs pains, in his endeavours to elude the underſtanding.*

We

We only wiſh, that this little work, may be indulg'd part of the favourable reception which the tranſlation of that of D... S.....t, met with in France. *I am ſenſible that the public have been very much divided in opinion, with regard to the merits of that work; which ſome look'd upon, as one of the beſt that has been publiſh'd theſe many years; while others conſider'd it merely as a rhapſody of trifling and inſipid fictions. The reaſon of this latter judgment, is, that thoſe people conſider'd only the naked circumſtances, abſtracted from the wit and allegory, which nevertheleſs is very obvious in almoſt every page. They complain'd there were no intrigues, no ſituations, or circumſtances of things to effect the imagination; Theſe would have had a regular romance, inſtead of which, they were entertain'd with nothing but a ſeries of allegorical travels, unenliven'd with ſo much as one ſingle love adventure. Some regard has been had to their taſte in the preſent work; but at the ſame time, care has been taken to do this ſparingly, for fear of deviating*

ting too much from the work, from which our hint was first borrow'd.

These are the reflections I thought proper to prefix to this work, agreeable to the intentions both of the author and translator. The latter, who was pleas'd to entrust me with the publication of his work, has, by certain expressions which dropt from him, given me some reason to believe it was written by himself; however, this is a circumstance I dare not positively assert.

THE

THE CONTENTS.

CHAP. I.

THE author's education. His natural inclination to travel. His application to his ſtudies. His diſtaſte of the ſchool philoſophy; is divided whether he ſhall devote himſelf to letters or buſineſs. Embarks for China. Page 1.

CHAP. II.

A ſtorm ariſes; the veſſel is drove into the eaſtern ocean, and afterwards taken by pirates of the Iſland of Babilary. *The author is carried into the queen's ſeraglio.* P. 13.

CHAP.

CHAP. III.

The author soon learns the Babilarian *tongue, by a new and uncommon method. His conversation with the director of the seraglio, who informs him that the posts and employments of the state are fill'd by women. The origin of this custom.* p. 24.

CHAP. IV.

Sequel of the discourse between the author and the director of the seraglio. Manners of the women and men of the island of Babilary. *Description of the seraglio, and of those who were confin'd in it with the author; their employments, jealousies,* &c. p. 45.

CHAP. V.

The queen visits the seraglio. The author is presented to her; has the good fortune to please her. He is nominated and declared the queen's husband for the

the enſuing year. He leaves the ſeraglio and reſides in the palace. p. 52.

CHAP. VI.

The learning of the women of Babilary. *Tribunals or courts compos'd of men. Different religion of the ſexes. Manner how women adminiſter juſtice, manage the revenues, and carry on Trade. Different academies.* p. 61.

CHAP. VII.

Mejax, *governeſs of the principal port of the iſland, falls in love with the author, who alſo is captivated with her charms. She carries him off; delivers at the ſame time all his companions out of ſlavery, and flies away with them on board a veſſel, which ſhe had got ready for that purpoſe.* p. 79.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The queen of Babilary *ſends two veſſels in purſuit of* Mejax; *a bloody engagement enſues. Victorious* Mejax *is wounded and dies. They caſt anchor before an iſland. Danger the author is in.* p. 99.

CHAP. IX.

The author is ſhipwreck'd and eſcapes in a canoo. He goes on ſhore on the iſland of Tilibet, *where he is made a ſlave. Deſcription of the manner of its inhabitants. The ſhort term of years they are allow'd to live, and the uſe they make of life.* p. 110.

CHAP. X.

The author eſcapes from the iſland of Tilibet, *and goes on board a* Portugueze *veſſel which puts into an iſland. He is taken by ſavages, who are go-*

nig

ing to knock out his brains, and eat him. In what manner he is deliver'd. p. 134.

CHAP. XI.

Whilſt part of the crew is on ſhore, thoſe who ſtaid on board the veſſel, weigh anchor. The author, with ſeveral Portugueze, *is oblig'd to continue a long time in the iſland of* Mahoonam. *They make an alliance with a nation of ſavages.* p. 151.

CHAP. XII.

The author falls in love with a pretty female ſavage. His converſation with her and her father, who cenſures the manners of the Europeans. p. 163.

CHAP. XIII.

Battle between the Kiſtrimaux *and* Taouaous. *The latter, being aſſiſted by the* Portugueze, *are victorious. The*

The author makes a ſpeech, to diſſuade the ſavages from putting the priſoners to death. A peace is concluded between the two nations. p. 195.

THE

THE TRAVELS OF *John Gulliver*, &c.

CHAP. I.

The author's education. His natural inclination to travel. His application to his ſtudies. His diſtaſte of the ſchool philoſophy; is divided whether he ſhall devote himſelf to letters or buſineſs. Embarks for China.

have obſerv'd, that children generally have the ſame inclinations with their fathers, unleſs education happens to change their natural bent. I know, however, that they

ſometimes take after their mothers only; whence it follows, for inſtance, that the ſon of a poet is found to be a prudent, ſagacious man; the ſon of a philoſopher, a coxcomb or a devotee; and the ſon of a traveller, unactive and ſedentary.

As to my ſelf, I can ſay that I take very much after my father, not only with regard to the exterior qualities, but alſo thoſe of my mind; whence, I preſume to flatter my ſelf, that I am the genuine ſon of the celebrated Capt. *Lemuel Gulliver*, and of Mrs. *Mary Burton* his wife, a woman whoſe conduct was ever irreproachable. As I had been brought up in my father's houſe, where the diſcourſe generally turn'd upon his travels, and the wonderful diſcoveries he had made, in the various oceans he had run over; I had an inſuperable inclination from my infancy, to go to ſea. 'Twas to no purpoſe, that deſcriptions were ſometimes made to me of ſtorms and other caſualties, and the dreadful dangers to which my father had been expos'd: curioſity

curioſity prevail'd over fear; and I was willing to ſuffer as many hardſhips as my father had done, provided I might ſee as many wonders.

He found me thus diſpos'd at his return from his third voyage, which was that of *Laputa*; when overjoy'd to find ſo great a conformity between his inclinations and my own, he promis'd to carry me along with him, the next time he went to ſea. 'Tis probable he did not intend to ſet out immediately; for I being but fourteen years of age, was too young to follow him at that time. And indeed he was not as good as his word; for ſhortly after, embarking at *Portſmouth* the 2d of *Auguſt* 1710, he took leave of no body but my mother, and left me inconſolable for his haſty and unexpected departure.

Never child in the world wiſh'd more earneſtly to be a man than I did; however, this was not merely that I might be ſecur'd from the accidents to which childhood is liable; or for the ſake of injoying my liberty,

and of acting as I thought proper; but only that I might be enabled to bear the hardſhips which are ſo frequently met with at ſea; and be big enough to be taken on board a ſhip. I went to ſchool againſt my inclination, when I us'd to argue thus with my ſelf; Why ſhould I apply my ſelf to languages, that will never do me the leaſt ſervice? Will the *Indians*, the *Chineze*, the *Americans*, value me the more for underſtanding Greek and Latin? Why am I not rather taught the *Aſiatic*, the *African*, or *American* languages, ſince theſe undoubtedly wou'd be of infinitely greater advantage to me? However, notwithſtanding theſe reflections, which ſometimes made me hate my ſtudies, I nevertheleſs made a very good progreſs in them.

That which gave me the greateſt diſguſt, was the ſtudy of philoſophy as taught in our univerſities. The famous profeſſor under whom I learnt, us'd to tell his pupils with a grave face and tone, that the logic of the ſchools

ſchools was abſolutely uſeful in all ſcien[redacted]hat it directed the mind in its ſeveral [redacted]ns, and gave it a juſtneſs which co[redacted]ot be obtain'd by any other means. [redacted]e even made us frequently diſpute on [redacted]is very ſubject; but then he himſelf argued ſo wretchedly on all occaſions, and the ſeveral operations of his dull, heavy ſoul were ſo ill directed; that I may juſtly affirm, he himſelf was for ever arguing againſt the ridiculous opinion he pretended to maintain.

Metaphyſicks, methoughts ſeem'd more adapted to contract and blunt the faculties of the mind, than to give it a juſt turn of thinking; and I abhorr'd its chimerical ſubtilties. Morality, whoſe views are to rectify the heart, was made dubious and problematical, and caſt into abſtruſe and knotty queſtions. As to phyſicks, ſo little is learnt in the ſchools, that the fruit which reſults from them, does not compenſate the time they engroſs. In my opinion, the ſyſtems of Sir *Iſaac Newton*, *Des Cartes*, and ſome other modern phi-

loſophers, is the beſt courſe of philoſophy a man can go through; theſe not employing a barbarous ſeries of ſcholaſtic diſtinctions to impoſe upon the mind. And indeed, I can affirm I am wholly obliged to thoſe Books for the little philoſophy I know; and that I have very much enlarg'd my knowledge in that branch of ſcience, ever ſince I forgot all I had learnt at college.

During my Studies, I applied my ſelf very cloſely to geography; and by that means, tho' I cou'd not travel in perſon, I yet had the pleaſure of rambling up and down the world in imagination. I was extremely delighted with all relations of foreign countries; I us'd to ask travellers a thouſand queſtions, and convers'd frequently with ſailors; and the ſight of a ſhip compleatly rigg'd, wou'd raiſe ſudden and involuntary tranſports in my ſoul, like to thoſe which *Achilles* felt, at the ſight of a ſword or lance.

My mother finding herſelf burthen'd with ſeveral children, and no great matter to maintain them with, bid

me

me uſe all my endeavours to get ſome ſmall place in the treaſury or exchequer. She wou'd often tell me, of a great number of wealthy commiſſioners, and others employ'd in the revenue, who had once condeſcended, to accept of the meaneſt and moſt inſignificant employments. However, notwithſtanding all the arguments ſhe brought on theſe occaſions, ſhe yet could never perſuade me to embrace ſo ſlippery a ſtate of life, which at the ſame time is not very reputable; where knavery is not always ſucceſsful; and where a man runs the hazard of ſpending his days in the inſupportable dependance of a numberleſs multitude of maſters, more imperious than venerable; whoſe fickleneſs, frequently plunges their ſubalterns into the misfortunes of the famiſh'd * *Ereſichthon.*

Had it been poſſible for me to lead a ſedentary life, methinks I ſhould have choſe the profeſſion of a ſcholar, pre-

* *See* Ovid's Metamorphoſes, *Book XI.*

ferable to all others. You are born, ſays an amiable man of learning one day to me, with a moſt happy diſpoſition to ſcience: nature has indulg'd you memory, underſtanding, genius; a fruitful imagination, and taſte: you may, by the uncommon aſſemblage of all theſe qualities, and a proper exerciſe of your talents, do the higheſt ſervice to the literary world, and be an honour both to your family and country. You are very ſenſible, that perſons who make a figure in the ſciences, are here had in the higheſt eſteem. *England* becomes more and more the glorious ſeat of ſcience, and of all that is curious in the whole compaſs of knowledge. Among us, a learned philoſopher, a judicious and knowing hiſtorian, a delicate writer of fine ſenſe, is never ſuffer'd to pine away in miſery; preferments, to which the learned and witty have the moſt juſt claim, are beſtow'd on them only. Literary merit is here always call'd forth from obſcurity, and rewarded in a ſuitable manner. Embrace, my dear child, a calm and honourable

able way of life, in which, without amaſſing ſo much wealth as many of our commiſſioners, you will acquire a ſum, as by falling infinitely ſhort of the wealth abovemention'd, will be more worthy a man of honour upon that very account.

Thus was I alternately prompted to apply my ſelf to buſineſs or letters. But how wide is the difference between thoſe two conditions of life! the man of buſineſs is enflam'd with a deſire of heaping up wealth; the Scholar bends his thoughts wholly to the enriching his mind; the one raiſes his fortune, the other gains nothing but a name; the one enriches himſelf with the ſpoils of the living, the latter with thoſe of the dead; the former has learning and learned men in equal contempt, the latter deſpiſes rich men more than he does riches; the former enjoys life, the latter exiſts after death.

In 1714, being then eighteen years of age; of a tall ſtature, and a ſtrong, robuſt complexion, I pack'd up my things, and without once taking leave

of

of my mother, or any of my relations, having got a ſmall ſum of money which ſome good friends had lent me, and a few books, I went to *Woolwich*, where I had heard that an under-writer was wanted for a veſſel that was juſt ready to ſet ſail for *China*.

Tho' I had neither experience or recommendation, I nevertheleſs flatter'd my ſelf with the hopes of getting this place; and in that view, I went and offer'd my ſervice to Capt. *Harrington*, who was to command the ſhip. My poſt was not very advantageous or honourable; however, as it gave me an opportunity of going to ſea, there was nothing in the world I ſo earneſtly deſir'd. Beſides, I knew that ſeveral of our moſt celebrated Tars, as well as a great number of our wealthieſt traders, had firſt ſet out in an infinitely meaner capacity.

I told the captain, that I was a pennyleſs young fellow, whoſe only refuge was a little education, and a great deal of honour; that having gone thro' a courſe of ſtudies with tolerable ſucceſs,

ſucceſs, I knew ſomething; that I had a ſtrong inclination to go to ſea; and concluded with ſaying, that I thought my ſelf qualified for the place, and therefore begg'd him to let me have it. The captain taking very little notice of what I told him concerning my ſtudies, only ask'd me whether I underſtood accompts. As my mother had made me learn them very early, it was an eaſy matter for me to ſatisfy him in that particular. He continued to ask me ſeveral queſtions, to all which I gracefully made the moſt ſatisfactory replies; ſo that ſeeming to approve of my underſtanding, my perſon and behaviour, he gave me the employment I deſir'd. I was overjoy'd at my ſucceſs, particularly when we weigh'd anchor, which was the 23d of *July*, 1714.

My firſt endeavours were to inſinuate my ſelf into the favour of our captain and the officers, and to gain the eſteem of the whole crew. Tho', one would think that the women only ſhould conſider a man's perſon; 'tis yet certain, that

that a handſome, well-built young fellow, commonly pleaſes univerſally, when the qualities of his mind correſpond with thoſe of his body; eſpecially if he be vertuous, and a perſon of good ſenſe. I cannot ſay whether this happy aſſemblage was found in me; and whether my advantageous exterior, did not as much conduce to gain me the eſteem of all, as my prudence, my polite behaviour, and my eaſy, even, and complaiſant temper. Captain *Harrington* diſcover'd the eſteem and friendſhip he had for me upon all occaſions. My cloſe application to buſineſs; the progreſs I made in navigation; the judicious reflections I form'd on various ſubjects; my prudent and circumſpect behaviour; and the bravery I ſhew'd on all occaſions, made him frequently ſay, that I ſhou'd one day be very rich, and perhaps attain the higheſt honours in the navy. This applauſe inſpir'd me with emulation, and rais'd a ſecret pride in my mind, which I nevertheleſs conceal'd with the utmoſt caution; firmly

perſuaded

perſuaded that nothing is more apt to make us loſe the eſteem the world may have for us, than our ſeeming to fancy we have obtain'd it. I was already puff'd up with the ambitious thoughts of a young *Oxonian*, who has taken his batchelor's degree, and fancies he ſees a biſhop's chair preparing for him in diſtant proſpect; happily for my ſelf, I had neither vices or ignorance to diſguiſe.

CHAP. II.

A ſtorm ariſes; the veſſel is drove into the eaſtern ocean, and afterwards taken by pirates of the Iſland of Babilary. *The author is carried into the queen's ſeraglio.*

I ſhall not give an account of the different winds that blew during our courſe; the fine or bad weather we had; the various adventures we met with; or the Iſlands we were oblig'd to put into, to take in water and proviſions; ſuch a detail wou'd be neither inſtructive

inſtructive or amuſing, and 'tis not my deſign to write any thing merely to tire the reader.

We had already paſs'd the ſtraits of *Sunda*, and found our ſelves oppoſite to the gulph of *Conchinchina*, in the month of *June* 1715, when we met an engliſh veſſel commanded by Captain *Jefferies*. We ſent out our long-boat to enquire how trade went at *Canton*, a port of *China*, where moſt *European* ſhips generally touch, in order to ſell their lading, and take in the commodities of thoſe countries. He inform'd us, that the port abovemention'd was crouded with *European* veſſels, ſo that the commodities they had brought from *Europe*, ſold for a very trifle; and that thoſe of *China*, eſpecially the raw ſilk of *Namkim*, ſold very dear; for which reaſon he advis'd us to make for the port of *Emoui* in the province of *Fokien*.

We conſider'd, that it wou'd be much better for us to put into that port, ſince, purſuant to the inſtructions of our owners, we were to return by the ſouth

ſea.

ſea. Accordingly we follow'd the fatal advice which Capt. *Jefferies* gave us, when leaving the iſland of *Macao* and the port of *Canton* to our ſtarboard, we enter'd the ſea of *China* about the middle of *July*. We knew that 'tis dangerous ſailing on that ſea, in the months of *Auguſt* and *September*; however we hop'd we ſhould get into the road of *Emoui* the beginning of *Auguſt*, and not be overtaken by a *Tiſon*. Theſe *Tiſons* are hurricanes, which generally begin eaſtward, tho' they often veer round the compaſs in leſs than four hours. The *Chineze* call them *Tuſans*, whence they are call'd *Tiſons* by the *Europeans*.

Auguſt the 2d, we got within 30 leagues of *Emoui*, and were overjoy'd to find our ſelves ſo near the port, when on a ſudden we were overtaken by the terrible hurricanes abovemention'd. At the ſame time a dreadful ſtorm aroſe, and the ſea ran mountains high. Our main-maſt was carried away, and moſt of our ſails were tore to pieces. For four and fourty hours

hours together, we were ſurrounded with a pitchy darkneſs; death with all its train of terrors was preſent to our imagination; and we found we had been drove a vaſt many leagues, without knowing whither we were going. Our captain diſcover'd the greateſt intrepidity, experience, and preſence of mind on this occaſion; and animated the whole crew by his example. As for my own part, I was indefatigable, which afterwards increas'd very much the love and eſteem he had for me. At laſt the ſtorm abated inſenſibly.

At day break, we computed we were got into the eaſtern ocean, above the iſland of *Niphon*, the largeſt of the iſlands of *Japan*. We then thought proper to ſteer ſouth-weſt, in order to reach *Emoui*. A week after we diſcover'd an iſland, that appear'd of a great extent, which we miſtook for the iſland of *Formoſa*. We made for that iſland, the wind being favourable, when we ſaw a large veſſel bearing down upon us, which ſeem'd

to

to be a pirate, and reſolv'd to give us chaſe, and board us if poſſible. They crouded all their Sail, and being come within cannon ſhot, pour'd in ſeveral broad ſides upon us, ſo that we were oblig'd to ſtrike, after having fought an hour and half. The conquerors boarded us ſabre in hand, and having bound us, they carried us into their own veſſel, where the priſoners were divided into three claſſes, *viz.* the old, the middle-ag'd, and young men. The latter were ſubdivided into two claſſes; one whereof was of ſuch as were handſome and well-ſhap'd, among which laſt I had the honour of being included. Theſe barbarians, who while their ſabres were drawn, wore a terrible aſpect, now appear'd polite and humane; they were all beardleſs; had long hair; and moſt of them ſeem'd ſhort of ſtature, young, and exquiſitely beautiful.

Some time after, the captain of the pirates came to the place where I and my companions lay, and having view'd us all, he came up to me, kiſs'd my hand, and carried me into his cabbin,

where he careſs'd me in ſuch a manner as ſurpriz'd me very much, for I had no notion that this captain was a woman.

I then ſaw a man come in to us, who ſeem'd advanc'd in years. The majeſty of his face was heightned by a venerable beard. He was much taller than the reſt of the barbarians, and had a more maſculine air. I was afterwards inform'd that he was a royal commiſſioner, whoſe office was to ſuperintend the prizes. Aſſoon as the captain ſaw him, he began to diſguiſe his paſſion, and ſoon after left me alone with him. *Zindernein*, for that was the comptroller's name, having obſerv'd that the captain was very ſweet upon me, gave me to underſtand it would be for my advantage to be prudent, and preſerve my honour with the ſtricteſt care. Immediately he order'd me to go into his cabbin, where a bed was prepar'd for me; and he ſeem'd to watch me narrowly till we arriv'd in the iſland.

This iſland, as I then found, was call'd *Babilary*, a word ſignifying in the

the language of the country, the *glory of women.* We caſt anchor in the port two days after, when we immediately ſaw a great number of the inhabitants advancing towards us, who congratulated their countrymen on the prize they had taken. All my companions having been expos'd to ſale the next day, were bought at different prices, according to their age and perſonal qualities; and Capt. *Harrington* was ſold cheaper than the reſt, becauſe he was the oldeſt of the crew; but as for my ſelf, I was not put up. Upon our landing, *Zindernein* took me with him in a kind of calaſh drawn by four beaſts very like ſtags; and in leſs than two hours, we arrived at *Ramaja*, the capital of the iſland, where the court reſided, about twelve leagues from the port we landed at. At our arrival, a numberleſs multitude of people crouded about us; and I heard them crying aloud on all ſides, *Sa-bala-cooroocoocoo*, that is, as I afterwards underſtood, *how handſome this foreigner is!*

We alighted at the gate of a palace,

which appear'd very magnificent, the entrance whereof was guarded by a conſiderable number of young ſoldiers. *Zindernein* having introduc'd me, carried me through many apartments, where I was met by ſeveral young men very ſplendidly dreſt. They all view'd me, but without once opening their lips, being aw'd by the preſence of my conductor. I was afterwards made to repoſe my ſelf in an apartment, whither cloaths were immediately brought me by a dozen old women, whom I took for ſo many men, and theſe made ſigns for me to undreſs my ſelf; I obey'd with all the decency poſſible, and immediately was dreſt in a white veſt of the fineſt flax, and a red ſilk gown.

Soon after I was conducted into a hall, where a noble banquet was prepar'd. I was order'd to place my ſelf at table in the moſt honourable ſeat. *Zindernein* ſat down next to me, and the reſt of the ſeats were fill'd by thoſe young perſons, who had crouded about me upon my arrival at the palace.

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The reader will ſuppoſe, I was very much aſtoniſh'd at every thing I ſaw, and that I did not know what to judge of my condition. *Zindernein* cheer'd me with his careſſes; and by the ſigns he made, gave me to underſtand I was to be happy. During the entertainment, ſeveral matters were diſcours'd upon that I did not underſtand, which conſequently made the time move a little heavily: however, being prodigiouſly hungry, I eat very heartily, which ſeem'd to pleaſe *Zindernein.* I found, by the motion of the eyes of thoſe who ſat at table, that I was the topic of a great part of their converſation: ſometimes they wou'd direct their glances to me, when I ſeem'd to be the ſubject of their diſpute, whence I imagin'd, that they differ'd in opinion about me. At the concluſion of the feaſt, we were entertain'd with a conſort of muſic both vocal and inſtrumental, which gave me but very little pleaſure; for their muſic, to my ear, ſeem'd vaſtly languid, artleſs, inſipid, unvaried, and grate-

ingly effeminate, in ſhort like that of the † *French*.

Being very much tir'd, I gave *Zindernein* to underſtand that I wanted a little reſt. He himſelf conducted me into an apartment magnificently furniſh'd, where two old women who waited my coming, undreſs'd me. I went to bed, and *Zindernein* taking his leave, promis'd to come and viſit me the next morning. I was left alone, and my chamber door was lock'd.

I then gave my ſelf up to the moſt melancholy reflections. I now, ſays I, am confin'd in a real priſon; I have loſt my liberty, and ſhall be forc'd to ſpend my days in this place, without the leaſt hopes of ever recovering it. But wherefore then is this magnificence, and all theſe gaudy ſcenes of delight? How auguſt is this priſon! What is to be my fate? Am

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† *As our author is an* engliſhman, *we have made him ſpeak agreeable to the idea which his countrymen have of the* french *muſic.* ----- *This is the author's note.*

I not us'd in this ſplendidly-kind manner, purely to prevent my dying with grief and anxiety? I am undoubtedly kept alive, purpoſely to be offer'd up in ſacrifice, to the god who is worſhipped by the inhabitants of the country. But if this be ſo, How was it poſſible for the young men that ſat at table with me, and who in all probability are captives as well as my ſelf, to appear ſo gay and unconcern'd? If I am only to be a ſlave, does the treatment I have hitherto met with wear the face of captivity? None of thoſe who are in the ſame circumſtances with my ſelf, have in any manner a ſervile air. Where am I, what am I, what ſhall I do? Alas! they poſſibly deſign to force me to change my religion, but I will ſuffer ten thouſand deaths, ſooner than conſent to it.

Theſe uneaſy thoughts kept me from ſleeping for ſome time; however I at laſt clos'd my eyes and fell into a ſound ſleep. The next day 'twas a pain to me to wake; the longeſt ſlumbers are always too fleeting for the wretched.

CHAP. III.

The author ſoon learns the Babilarian *tongue, by a new and uncommon method. His converſation with the director of the ſeraglio, who informs him that the poſts and employments of the ſtate are fill'd by women. The origin of this cuſtom.*

ZIndernein came to me a little after I was got up, and finding me very uneaſy, he was extremely kind, and gave me to underſtand that I had no reaſon to deſpond. A moment after, a man came into the room, who taught the language of the country to foreigners by a moſt ſurprizing method, without the aſſiſtance of a regular Grammar. He was a painter in miniature, who drew wonderfully fine, and had collected in two large volumes, the repreſentations of all natural objects, which he himſelf had painted, and afterwards got engrav'd. His whole art lay in immediately preſenting

ſenting to a ſcholar, the pictures of the moſt common and ordinary things: whenever he ſhew'd him a print, he told him the name by which it was call'd in the *Balibarian* tongue, and made him write it underneath, in the character which was peculiar to him; ſo that his draughts taken together, made a kind of dictionary, that was vaſtly uſeful to his pupils.

Among us, the only method of learning foreign languages, is by joining the idea of a word, whoſe ſignification we would remember, with the idea of another word that is familiar to us; ſo that we retain one ſound by the medium of another. Now all that comes into the mind by the organ of ſight, imprints it ſelf much ſtronger than whatever enters it by the medium of the other ſenſes, as experience plainly ſhews. Hence I conclude, that this gramatic-painter's method was excellent, and that it ought to be us'd in our univerſities, for the inſtructing of our youth in greek and latin. The only reaſon why children learn to tattle ſo ſoon from

from their nurſes, is becauſe they ſee and look attentively upon every thing they hear ſpoke. However, I am perſuaded that this new ſyſtem of grammer will not meet with better reception, than the new methods which are daily invented in *Europe* for ſhortning the way to ſcience, which in reality, add but very little to the number of learned men.

I ſpent a fortnight in learning all the noun ſubſtantives of the *Babilarian* tongue; at the ſame time I alſo learnt the adjectives, becauſe there was no print but repreſented the Thing with a variety of attributes. Several of theſe prints were illuminated, otherwiſe it would have been impoſſible for me to learn the names of the ſeveral colours.

With regard to thoſe verbs which expreſs an action of the ſoul or body, my maſter finding I had a very good memory, and had already learnt the nouns, gave me the ſecond volume of his collections, comprehending the verbs; that is, pictures or repreſentations of the different actions and paſſi-

ons.

ons. The nouns in that language are indeclinable, and the verbs are not conjugated, wherein it bears a great affinity to the engliſh; which in that particular, boaſts a greater perfection than moſt other languages, they being clogg'd with uſeleſs difficulties. Neither has it, any more than ours, nouns maſculine or feminine to expreſs inánimate Beings, which I always look'd upon as vaſtly abſurd. To inſtance in an example or two, why is *enſis* in latin which ſignifies a ſword, of the maſculine gender; and *vagina*, that is a ſcabbard, of the feminine. Are the ſword and ſcabbard of a different ſex? I could add ſeveral other obſervations on this head, were ſuch enquiries proper for a mariner.

Moſt of the prints which were to expreſs the verbs, were pretty much complex'd? but then I never ſaw any thing ſo beautifully deſign'd in my life, particularly when they expreſs'd any impulſe of the ſoul, ſuch as hatred, deſire, fear, hope, eſteem, reſpect, contempt, anger, ſubmiſſion; and the virtues,

virtues, ſuch as chaſtity, obedience, fidelity; or the vices, as knavery, avarice, pride, cruelty, &c.

As we expreſs theſe things by metaphorical terms, which are analogous to the motions and modifications of the body; 'tis plain that nothing is eaſier than to deſcribe all this to the eye in painting. Adverbs, which are of uſe in heightning or leſs'ning the force of verbs, and to expreſs a gradation in our ideas, were alſo painted; ſo that at the ſame time I was taught the verbs by the expreſſions of the ſeveral actions deſcrib'd in painting, I alſo learnt the adverbs by the repreſentation of the mode of thoſe actions. As for inſtance, the various degrees of love were expreſs'd in ſo many different pictures, to which a common term or word correſponded; with the addition of another term to expreſs the ſeveral degrees of the paſſion, and this was what form'd the adverb.

Zindernein uſed to viſit me every day, and was greatly pleas'd with the progreſs I made in the *Babilarian* language; and

and indeed in about a month's time, I was able to converſe with him. Sometimes I cou'd not hit upon the proper expreſſion; but then, as he underſtood what I meant, he would immediately recall it to my memory. Beſides, the inhabitants ſpeak very ſlow, ſo that a man has time to recollect the words as he ſpeaks: and as 'tis a ſoft language, the pronounciation is very eaſy. With regard to the accent, I learnt it by degrees. The reaſon why I got the *Babilarian* tongue ſo ſoon, was, becauſe I confin'd my ſelf cloſe to it for two months, and convers'd with no body but my maſter and *Zindernein*. By application we adorn and embelliſh the mind, and improve in every kind of knowledge.

In my firſt converſation with *Zindernein*, I ask'd him why ſo much civility had been paid me? what were the motives of the kind uſage I met with? what place that was in which I liv'd, and what they intended to do with me? He made no ſcruple to ſatisfy my curioſity, by telling me, that I was in the

queen's

queen's ſeraglio, in which there were about a dozen young foreigners, like my ſelf whom ſhe lov'd; and had educated, merely to adminiſter to her pleaſures. The men of this iſland, ſays he, are not worthy of her majeſty, who would think ſhe ſullied the majeſty of her diadem, were ſhe to ſtoop ſo low as to beſtow her affection on a ſubject; and that it would even be dangerous, in a political view, were ſhe to do them ſo great an honour; becauſe the families of the iſland, out of which ſhe might make choice of husbands, would poſſibly take advantage of the grandeur to which it would raiſe them. What! ſays I to him, am I then intended to be given in marriage to the queen? Yes, ſays he, in caſe ſhe approves of your perſon and underſtanding. But all the young men here are your rivals. Surely, ſays I, this is very unaccountable in a queen; is it poſſible for the modeſty of a woman to go ſuch lengths, as to marry a dozen husbands?

She never has but one at a time, replied *Zindernein*; but then ſhe is at liberty

ty to change him every year, in caſe ſhe thinks proper. On this occaſion ſhe takes him, among the young men, ſhe loves beſt out of the ſeraglio, in order to raiſe him to that honour; and then ſhe ſends back the husband ſhe quits into the ſame ſeraglio, and marries him again afterwards if ſhe pleaſes. Her preſent husband has liv'd ten months with her, ſo that his time is near expir'd, and 'tis thought he won't be continued.

There is in this palace a young man of great beauty and merit, who, 'tis generally thought, will ſucceed him. Poſſibly it may one day be your lot, and you may be ſo happy as to pleaſe her majeſty. Who knows but ſhe may prefer you to that young man, who is deſign'd to fill her auguſt arms?

Such an honour, ſays I, would be delightful, were it of long duration; and were I to be a king upon marrying her majeſty. That can never be, ſays *Zindernein*, the law being expreſs to the contrary. What! ſays I, is there a law in this iſland which excludes

males

males from the throne, and ſuffers none but women to aſcend it? 'Tis not ſo with us. 'Tis true indeed, that the ſcepter is now in a * female hand, but that, was only by accident, and becauſe the majority of the people thought her next heir to the crown. After her deceaſe, we ſhall have a king, which is much more natural in every reſpect; we thinking it mean to ſubmit our ſelves to a woman. The male ſex, is the ſuperior, and 'tis their buſineſs to command. Thus, ſays he, ſhould it be in this iſland, and 'twas ſo formerly; but the manners of the inhabitants are quite chang'd, and the reins are held by women. They fill up all poſts and employments both civil and military; our ſea and land forces are compos'd of them only; in ſhort, the men among us act the part of the women in your country.

What! ſays I to him, are not you then who preſide here, and ſuperintend the

* *Queen* Anne *was ſuppos'd to reign when the author writes.*

the prizes, a man? Are thoſe who took us priſoners, women? Yes, ſays he, your veſſel was taken by females. They are dreſs'd like men, except that their gowns deſcend but to the calf of the leg; whereas thoſe of the men are much longer and wider. I am indeed a man, and the only one that has any thing to do in the adminiſtration, none but a man being allow'd to execute my office.

I then felt a kind of ſhame and confuſion, when I found that I had been taken priſoner by women, tho' I was arm'd, and cou'd not forbear bluſhing. *Zinderneir* perceiving it, told me, that ſuch women of the iſland as devoted themſelves to a military life, were very brave and well diſciplin'd; were furious in battle, and that the men could hardly make head againſt them. Beſides, ſays he, they are very vigorous: as they are train'd up very young in all bodily exerciſes, and learn to ride, and fence; as they often go a hunting, and drink ſtrong liquors, they become more ſtrong and robuſt than the male inhabitants of this country, whom decorum will not permit to

imitate the women in thoſe particulars. However, ſays he, this was not always the cuſtom; and I'll acquaint you with the riſe of it', in caſe you have any curioſity that way. I entreated him to gratify it, when he began as follows.

About ſeven thouſand two hundred moons ſince, *Ameneininus* was ſovereign of this iſland. In his reign, men began to have a prodigious value for women, inſomuch that the female reign ſeem'd already come. The king, and in imitation of the pattern he ſet them, all the men of the iſland, neglecting their moſt important affairs, apply'd themſelves no more to the ſtudy of the laws or politicks; diſdain'd glory; fled from war; never adminiſtred juſtice; deſpis'd knowledge, and all the polite arts; were ignorant of hiſtory and philoſophy; abhorr'd labour of every kind; were regardleſs of honour, and dead to emulation, and, in a word, were eternally ſighing at the feet of an enchanting ſex. Now the women who are naturally ambitious, reſolv'd to take advantage

vantage of this ſcandalous effeminacy of the men, in order to ſhake off the yoke, which the wiſdom of antient times had laid on their ſhoulders; a yoke which the weakneſs of the prevailing ſex had ſince made too eaſy. They ſucceeded too well in this fatal attempt; and the charms of queen *Aiginu*, being neglected by her royal conſort, ſhe began the black crime. Accordingly ſhe ſtep'd into the throne, and threw from it, a weak, indolent monarch, who was immers'd in pleaſure, and the ſlave of a multitude of miſtreſſes.

The conſpiracy which the women had form'd, broke out at the ſame juncture: having gain'd a ſuperiority over their husbands, they not only undertook to manage all domeſtic affairs, which theſe had entirely abandon'd; but alſo thoſe of the adminiſtration of all publick affairs; of politicks, the revenues, war, and juſtice which was now wholly diſregarded. However, at firſt they did not dare to uſurp openly the rights and privileges of the other ſex, but contented themſelves

with managing every thing in their name. Had they then carried their machinations farther, the men might poſſibly have rouz'd from their lethargy; or at leaſt have diſputed for abſolute power with the females, ſince both nature and reaſon have given them that prerogative. But the women, who are naturally artful and of a moſt ſubtil caſt of mind, took a quite different courſe; they flatter'd their husbands, and ſeduc'd their lovers; ſo that at laſt, their charms having gain'd a very great aſcendent, they began to prepare the fatal revolution.

The male world ſubmitted inſenſibly to the laws of the other ſex. As theſe manag'd the adminiſtration tolerably well, and did not ſuffer the State to be in as much confuſion as before, no one repin'd. In proceſs of time 'twas imagin'd, that ſince they held the reins ſo ſteadily, they certainly were born to empire. In the mean time, the men immers'd themſelves ſtill more and more in ſloth; and their indolence increas'd in proportion as it was fomented by

by inactivity. 'Twas then, as we are told, that a ſurprizing comet blaz'd in the ſky, the tail whereof ſeem'd to be eclips'd; a circumſtance which the female aſtrologers did not fail to interpret in their own favour.

King *Ameneininus* dying, *Aiginu* put to death ſuch of her husbands relations as might have diſputed the crown with her, or have ruin'd her ſchemes; and, 'tis ſuppos'd, that her ſon fell a ſacrifice to her horrid ambition. A few old men, who were grown uneaſy, after weighing every thing ſeriouſly, attempted to revive the antient cuſtoms, and reſtore the male ſpecies to their original rights and privileges; but theſe were baniſh'd by an act of parliament, compos'd of the moſt diſtinguiſh'd females of the iſland. Some other old men, who poſſibly might have attempted to rebel, were ſo intimidated at the example which was made of the former; that reflecting on their advanc'd age and inability to fight, they thought proper to lie ſtill. The reſt, after having trifled away life at the feet

of their miſtreſſes, were afraid to take up arms againſt them; and ended their days under a tyranny, to which they had voluntarily ſubmitted in their youth. As to the young men who were born in ſlavery, they never once thought of freeing themſelves.

While *Zindernein* was giving me this account, I reflected that the male part of the *Europeans*, conſidering their preſent way of life, might one day be ſubject to ſome ſuch revolution as that I have been ſpeaking of. Their ignorance and effeminacy, have long pav'd the way to it, if the female world have but the art of making a proper advantage of it.

Nevertheleſs, continued *Zindernein*, the inhabitants of the northern part of this great iſland, which then was a kingdom apart and independant from ours; fearing leſt the infection ſhould reach them, and their wives ſhould form ſuch another conſpiracy, ſent emiſſaries ſecretly into our provinces. Theſe endeavour'd to ſpirit up the men to rebel, and to aboliſh the new empire.

Accordingly

Accordingly twenty thouſand men having broke out into actual rebellion, they requir'd her majeſty to ſummon a male-parliament, and elect a king; and in caſe of refuſal, threatned to chuſe one themſelves. Their propoſal was haughtily rejected by the queen, who threatned to make the rebels feel the effects of her power, in caſe they did not immediately lay down their arms. Immediately ſhe rais'd a body of fifty thouſand women, in order to reduce the rebels. The moſt ſcandalous circumſtance is, that three thouſand faint-hearted young fellows, ſuffer'd themſelves to be incorporated among the female regiments. The army was commanded by the queen in perſon, who had under her twelve ſhe-lieutenant-generals, twelve female-major-generals, thirty ſix ſhe-brigadiers, and fourty eight colonels of that ſex.

The two armies met in the plains of *Camaraca*. The males were arm'd with bows and arrows, and their cavalry was very well mounted. The queen, juſtly ſuppos'd that as her for-

ces were undiſciplin'd, nor had ever ſeen a battle, they conſequently would ſcarce be able to make head againſt an army of men, and therefore employ'd a ſtratagem highly worthy her genius. She ſet at the head of her army, which was now drawn up in battle array, four thouſand very beautiful young women. Their hair fell in treſſes on their naked ſhoulders; their ſnowy breaſts were uncover'd, as alſo their legs and their arms. Theſe were their only weapons; and 'twas in this dangerous and formidable condition, they appear'd before the oppoſite army, whoſe fury died away at the ſight: accordingly they threw down their arms, and they who juſt before were the moſt formidable enemies, now became the tendereſt lovers and moſt cringing ſlaves.

Others relate this incident in a different manner, and ſay, that the queen having thought proper to treat with the rebels, ſent twenty exquiſitely beautiful females into their camp, who immediately captivated the hearts of all the conſpirators; and that afterwards fomenting

fomenting a ſpirit of diſcord among the leaders, the male army broke up. 'This has ſo much the greater air of probability, as women are well known to have a moſt admirable knack at ſetting men together by the ears.

Be this as it will, the women gain'd as much advantage by this pacific victory, as they could have promis'd themſelves from the moſt bloody battle, tho' they had had the glory to cut the male army to pieces. From that period their authority has always increas'd. We, for our parts, are excluded all the poſts and employments of ſtate: 'tis they alone profeſs the ſciences, and none but themſelves are allow'd to cultivate them: nay, to ſo ridiculous a a pitch is this carried, that any man who ſhould pretend to ſet up for a ſcholar, would be laugh'd at by every body, and be ſent back to his diſtaff and needle. In fine, they only preſide over the altars, and the myſteries of religion; and 'tis they offer ſolemn ſacrifices to the Gods in our temples, and are at the head of all our religious ceremonies.

As

As for my own part, ſays he, who have the misfortune to be of the male ſpecies; and who nevertheleſs would have reaſon to thank nature for it, were I born under another climate; I ſecretly deplore that ſhameful ſubverſion of the order which nature had eſtabliſh'd; and will never ſubſcribe in my heart, to that falſe maxim, which is taught by all our ſhe-pedants, that the female ſpecies is the moſt perfect throughout the whole animal creation. This, in my opinion, is a new and erroneous doctrine, that claſhes with antient tradition, and may be confuted by unanſwerable arguments. 'Tis true indeed, that females only are able to bring forth their like; and that all animated ſubſtances iſſue immediately from theirs. But then, is it poſſible for them to produce the effect of this admirable power, which indeed is a noble prerogative, without the aſſiſtance of the male ſpecies? 'Tis to no purpoſe to ſay, that the principle of fertility is inherent in them; and that the action of the males only prepares and modifies

difies it, like the dew of the ſpring, which deſcending into the bowels of the earth, unfolds the infant bud, and calls forth the plants from it. I, for my own part, aſſert that every thing is perform'd by the males; that the primitive bud is inherent in them, and that females are directly, with regard to them, what the earth is with reſpect to an induſtrious hand that cultivates it. This was the opinion of the learned part of our male anceſtors, whoſe books, whence we might have borrow'd numberleſs arguments to confute their pretenſions, the women have burnt. Nevertheleſs, no one dares in this age to maintain this opinion publickly, upon pain of paſſing for a dangerous innovator, and a factious perſon.

Such, dear *Gulliver*, is the country you now inhabit. If you can extinguiſh that pride, which the excellence of your ſex inſpires you with, and eradicate the juſt prejudices of education, you then will be happy. As you are very handſome, all the women in general will treat you with reſpect; and flatter

and

and ogle you in ſuch a manner, as will ſufficiently ſooth your vanity. For notwithſtanding that the women look upon our ſex as inferiour to theirs, they nevertheleſs have the utmoſt regard for us: they treat us reſpectfully; give us the precedency upon all occaſions, and dare not let drop one diſobliging expreſſion; and were a woman to uſe us with the leaſt uncivility, ſhe would be thought frantic, and quite loſe her reputation. This is a precious remainder of our antient cuſtoms; a natural right which female pride has not been able to aboliſh; and an antient title, we ſtill preſerve againſt them. However, they pretend that the ſole reaſon why they treat us ſo tenderly, is from the conſideration of our weakneſs, which, ſay they, claims the moſt gentle uſage. Alas! this complacency is now degenerated to an empty honour. Women, when we love them, call us their maſters, and yet we are for ever their ſlaves.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Sequel of the diſcourſe between the author and the director of the ſeraglio. Manners of the women and men of the iſland of Babilary. *Deſcription of the ſeraglio, and of thoſe who were confin'd in it with the author; their employments, jealouſies,* &c.

I liſtned attentively to this diſcourſe, which ſurpriz'd me very much. While *Zindernein* was talking to me, I ſometimes cou'd hardly forbear burſting out a laughing; but I check'd my ſelf as much as I cou'd, becauſe I obſerv'd, that it always made him more ſerious, and ſeem'd to throw him into ſome confuſion. When he had done ſpeaking, I told him with an air of gayety and freedom, that ſince the fair-ſex had the ſuperiority in that iſland, I would conform to cuſtom; and endeavour to compenſate for the loſs of the rank which nature had given me, by the ſoft and eaſy enjoyment of thoſe pleaſures

pleaſures which now offer'd themſelves.

In caſe, ſays he, you have the honour to marry the queen, you then will be remov'd out of this ſeraglio, and be allow'd to range up and down her majeſty's palace, where you'll be ſurrounded with a numberleſs multitude of officers of both ſexes. But be ſure you take care not to give a looſe to criminal deſires, or fall in love with any woman. If you diſcover the leaſt frailty, you'll be deſpis'd by the whole nation: it being an eſtabliſh'd maxim, that modeſty, which is here look'd upon as an inconſiderable quality in the female ſex, is an eſſential virtue in ours. A man who keeps miſtreſſes, and devotes himſelf entirely to them, loſes his reputation, when his irregularities are once made public, which it is ſcarce poſſible to prevent, becauſe the women of this country are ſurprizingly indiſcreet; and are often prompted by vanity, to blaze abroad the favours they are indulg'd. The queen's conſort is particularly oblig'd to be vaſtly upon his

his guard, and to take care that his conduct be irreproachable. He muſt not only be chaſt, but muſt not even be ſuſpected of incontinency.

Are all the courtiers, ſays I, very modeſt? yes, ſays *Zindernein*; however many of them are not always what they affect to appear, and the greateſt part are ſuſpected to have miſtreſſes. 'Tis the glory of women to ſubdue the hearts of men, and that of men to defend them. They themſelves would be pardon'd in every thing, tho' they pretend to be leſs frail than men, whom at the ſame time, they won't excuſe in one ſingle particular. However, when a man careſſes one woman only, the public is ſo indulgent as to excuſe him: but in caſe he devotes himſelf to ſeveral, and that his ſhame is once ſpread abroad, his wife, who is dishonour'd after a moſt ridiculous manner, generally divorces him from her. Sometimes indeed, ſhe winks at her husband's intrigues, and is prudently ſilent. Beſides, 'tis not very eaſy to comprehend

hend on this occaſion, what is wanting to a man's honour.

Our women, ſays he, rail very much at the other ſex, who yet are not much offended, provided they don't fall upon their perſons, or their parts, whoſe reputation they value infinitely more than they do their virtue. They look upon the art of pleaſing the women, as the nobleſt quality; and that of engaging their reſpect the loweſt.

I then ask'd him, in what manner marriages were carried on in this iſland. There is no circumſtance, ſays he, in the world, that is conducted and concluded with ſo much caution, and ſo little prudence as this. We have ſeveral ſuperannuated old fellows, who are marriage-brokers, and employ themſelves wholly in pairing the youths of both ſexes. Nothing is hardly ever conſider'd, but the outſide of a young fellow, his birth, his eſtate, and his perſon; as for his temper, that is never enquir'd into, till after the indiſſoluble knot is tied. 'Tis true indeed, that the women have the convenience of repudiating

ting their husbands, for which reaſon they have no occaſion to be ſo very ſcrupulous, with regard to a ſimilitude of inclinations: but as the male part are denied this privilege, 'tis ſurprizing ſo many of them ſhould be negligent, in an article of ſuch great importance to married people.

After I underſtood a little of the *Babilarian* tongue, I was allow'd the liberty to ſee all my companions of the ſeraglio, and to amuſe myſelf with them. They generally went to bed and roſe late, and ſpent part of the day in dreſſing, and going to muſic-houſes and theatres, whither the queen often reſorted with her whole court. There was not the leaſt friendſhip between theſe young men, becauſe they all aſpir'd to the ſame honour, and each fancied he deſerv'd it, preferable to the reſt of his rivals. They were for ever blackning one another's reputation, and were particularly zealous to depreciate that man, who was look'd upon as the greateſt beauty; and was generally ſup-

pos'd would be pitch'd upon by the queen for her conſort.

This happy rival was call'd *Sirilu*. One of them told me he had a moſt inſipid air, and that his eyes had too great a languiſh: another affirm'd he was a ſtupid creature: a third aſſur'd that the queen wou'd not like him, and wou'd hardly keep him a week. If at any time I applauded one of the Band, the reſt wou'd ſay he was an aukward fellow; that he had very diſagreeable eyes, and was horridly ill-natur'd. In ſhort, tho' they us'd one another very handſomely in outward ſhew, they yet bore a mortal averſion to one another. As I was thought to be a very pretty young fellow, the reader may ſuppoſe, I too had my ſhare of cenſure.

Their converſation was vaſtly inſipid, except when it turn'd upon ſcandal. They would frequently diſcourſe of their dreſs, and the diſpoſition of their attire. Sometimes they wou'd argue, but then the topic which they uſually debated upon, was to enquire, whether

ther it were more graceful, to let the hair deſcend in ringlets upon the ſhoulders, or to tie it up in a ribbon; whether an artificial red ſpread upon the cheeks, did not heighten their beauty; and if the colour with which nature paints the face, is not more faint than thoſe which art has invented; whether a complexion that inclines to brown is not more lovely in the eyes of women, than a complexion that has too much of the lilly and roſe in it. Each of them pronounc'd upon theſe important particulars, as the looking-glaſs directed.

A great number of the women of the ſeraglio, waited upon thoſe who were confin'd in it; and were commanded not to admit any other women into it, upon pain of death, unleſs brought by the queen, who us'd to viſit it ſometimes. Theſe female-goalers of ours were all frightfully ugly, and, as I was afterwards inform'd, incapable of the ſocial embrace. They all had different employments in the ſeraglio; and ſhe who preſided over the reſt, was call'd the *Great Maramouk*. She

and all her ſubalterns, were ſubordinate to *Zindernein*, who was ſuper-intendant-general of all her majeſty's pleaſures, and grand purveyor of her ſeraglio; an employment to which that of comptroler of the prizes taken at ſea, was annex'd. When the reader conſiders the manners and cuſtoms of theſe females, he will be of opinion, that this employment was more ſuited to a man, than to one of their own ſex.

CHAP. V.

The queen viſits the ſeraglio. The author is preſented to her; has the good fortune to pleaſe her. He is nominated and declared the queen's husband for the enſuing year. He leaves the ſeraglio and reſides in the palace.

WHen *Zindernein* thought I underſtood the tongue ſo well, as to be able to diſcourſe with the queen; and obſerv'd I had contracted a certain air, which all the men, who are deſirous of inſinuating themſelves into the

the favour of the ladies, ſtudy to acquire; he bid me prepare to ſee her majeſty, who, he ſaid, wou'd viſit the ſeraglio on the morrow. He bid me be ſure not to be over forward in diſcourſe when the queen was preſent; to aſſume a plain, unaffectected air; to ſoften my glances with the greateſt modeſty and reſerve; to let every geſture be ſtudied; to put on at the ſame time a calm and ſerene countenance; and ſometimes to ogle her majeſty in the moſt lively, the moſt tender, and reſpectful manner. I promis'd to obſerve his inſtructions, and began to prepare my ſelf for the honour I was to receive the next day.

That day I was dreſs'd more ſplendidly than uſual. I ſhone in jewels, and was cloath'd in a moſt magnificent habit. I had been order'd to bathe in ſcented waters; and *Zindernein* gave me a wonderful liquor to drink, that gives a clearneſs to the skin, and makes it look agreeably plump; and a moiſt and ſparkling caſt to the eye. When my companions

beheld my beauty lighted up in this manner, they could not forbear diſcovering their envy.

Sirilu was apprehenſive I ſhould ſuſpend his glory and happineſs. Thro' a certain faint red, with which he always artfully conceal'd his natural, wan complexion, I cou'd perceive he grew pale as he look'd at me. The women of the ſeraglio, ſaid I was of a more advantageous ſtature; that my leg was more finely ſhap'd, and my hair more graceful; that the turn of my face was more agreable, my eyes larger, my mouth ſmaller, and my features more delicate. However, *Sirilu* was finely ſhap'd, and very handſome; but then he had a melancholy air, and a moſt ſenſeleſs countenance.

Her majeſty came to the ſeraglio in the evening, and *Zindernein* preſented me to her in private; telling her at the ſame time, that I was the young foreigner he had frequently mention'd to her, who was on board the laſt veſſel that was taken. The queen was of a majeſtic ſtature; her gracious and noble

noble aſpect, correſponded to her exalted dignity; ſhe, like moſt of the women of that country, had what we *Europeans* call a maſculine beauty, but which goes by another name in that iſland, becauſe all its male inhabitants have an effeminate air.

She made me ſit down by her, and the firſt queſtion ſhe ask'd me, was, what country I was born in. Having told her I was an *European*, and born in an iſland call'd *Great Britain*; ſhe ſaid, matters ſhould be ſo ordered, that I wou'd no longer think of my country. I replied, I had already begun to forget its manners and cuſtoms, and reſolv'd to follow thoſe intirely of the country into which providence had caſt me. Our cuſtoms, ſays ſhe, muſt certainly appear very odd to you, ſince you have been educated in quite oppoſite maxims; however, you'll quickly find you have gain'd by the change. In your country, women are more happy than men, in ours 'tis the very reverſe. Your whole life is one continual round of pleaſure, and

it is ſpent in an agreeable viciſſitude of amuſements; your days are unruffled by cares or diſquietudes of any kind. Your dependance is purely ſpecious and imaginary, 'tis we in reality are dependant on you; our whole concern is to pleaſe you; 'tis you gather all the fruit of our labours, and we live only to make you happy. Enjoy, ſays ſhe, therefore and reliſh a happineſs, which you may depend upon as long as you live in this iſland; and conſent to promote my felicity, which hereafter may poſſibly increaſe your own. But, you bluſh! how am I charm'd with your modeſty! One would really think you were a native of this iſland, and yet you was born in *Great Britain*. You certainly muſt have been king of that country; for a man who boaſts ſo many perfections, ought to command over the reſt of his fellow-creatures. You have nothing of that immodeſty I have obſerv'd in foreigners; you ſeem to have liv'd ſeveral years among us, and yet you have been but three months in my kingdom.

Not-

Notwithſtanding I was prepar'd to talk as rationally as I poſſibly cou'd to the queen, I muſt confeſs my wit and ſenſe forſook me at this juncture; the modeſty which had been ſo ſtrongly inculcated to me, together with my ſurprize, ſtruck me quite dumb. I am certain there's no woman of faſhion in *Europe*, but wou'd be in ſome confuſion, were a mighty monarch to addreſs her in the ſame manner. Being a man and an *European*, it was impoſſible for me to anſwer the overtures of an auguſt queen, whoſe majeſtic air fill'd me with awe; at the ſame time that her indecent diſcourſe ſhock'd the prejudices I had imbib'd: for her majeſty did not only ſay a thouſand obliging things which affected my modeſty, but was laviſh of the moſt tender, the moſt melting expreſſions; but then, as I diſcover'd little gayety, I appear'd reſerv'd and judicious: I knew when to caſt my eyes to the ground; when to raiſe, or turn them on one ſide; when to ſmile, recline my head, or bluſh; in ſhort, the queen

was

was extremely pleas'd both with my perſon and behaviour, tho' I had ſhewn but little wit. Poſſibly ſhe might agree in taſte with ſeveral men in *Europe*, who don't value whether a woman has any at all, provided ſhe is modeſt, beautiful, and has ſome little glimmerings of good ſenſe. She kiſs'd me with a moſt graceful air, and her kiſs ſeem'd more amorous than polite.

After her majeſty was gone, *Zindernein* ſaid ſhe was very well pleas'd with me, and told him, I had given her more ſatisfaction than any of the young men in the ſeraglio. If, ſays he, the queen keeps in the ſame mind, and your own behaviour does not check your good fortune, ſhe very probably will marry you firſt; and as ſhe's prodigiouſly ſmit with your perſon, you poſſibly may enjoy the honour of her bed for ſeveral years.

As the princeſs at her leaving the ſeraglio, was continually mentioning me to the Ladies and even Lords of the court; a report was ſoon ſpread, that ſhe was deeply in love with me.

From

From that minute I was abhorr'd, and my character tore to pieces by all my companions. *Sirilu* was inconſolable at the news; the melancholy which was natural to him, chang'd to the blackeſt vapours: he loſt his ſtomach; ſleep fled his eyes; he neglected his dreſs, and took no further care of his beauty. He grew daily more pale and meager; the glory to which I was rais'd, having quite disfigur'd the lovelineſs of his features. The reſt, who were equally diſtanc'd by my promotion, being ſenſible that in the preſent affair, ſeniority in the ſeraglio was no title to acquire the honour which was deſign'd me; cou'd not yet look upon the preference I was ſhewn, as a peculiar prerogative; but were reduc'd to the ſad conſolation which patience adminiſters in all the reverſes of fortune.

However, *Zindernein* having inform'd the queen, of the ſtate of her ſeraglio ſince her laſt viſit, order'd him to tell all my companions not to deſpond; that ſhe wou'd think of their Intereſt, and wou'd make them all happy in their

their turns, but that they muſt wait; a way of expreſſion very familiar to grandeur.

However, as her majeſty was not willing the ſeraglio ſhou'd languiſh in a cruel uncertainty, ſhe thought proper to fix her choice. Hereupon I was nominated the queen's conſort, for the year 1716, with the uſual formalities. Publick rejoycings were made upon this account; and being remov'd out of the ſeraglio into her majeſty's palace, I receiv'd the compliments of the whole court, and the ſeveral corporations of the kingdom, upon that occaſion.

I ſpent, purſuant to cuſtom, a fortnight in the palace, before the marriage was to be ſolemniz'd. Sometimes I us'd to divert my ſelf in the calaſh attended with *Zindernein*, and certain lords and ladies of the court, whom I made choice of, when I viſited all the country houſes in the neighbourhood. I had a drawing-room, where the *Paratis*, or greateſt lords of the kingdom us'd to wait upon me, and had the privilege

vilege of ſitting on a ſtool in my preſence. All royal honours were paid me, tho' I was not yet king, becauſe I was appointed to marry a queen; and ſhould perhaps have given one to the State, had heav'n acquieſc'd with the wiſhes of the people.

CHAP. VI.

The learning of the women of Babilary. *Tribunals or courts compos'd of men. Different religion of the ſexes. Manner how women adminiſter juſtice, manage the revenues, and carry on Trade. Different academies.*

AS I at firſt gratified abundantly my curioſity, I ſhall relate in few words all the ſingularities I obſerv'd in the cuſtoms of the iſland of *Babilary*. Being one day in the Playhouſe with *Zindernein*, I ſaw ſeven ladies, who had a very witty aſpect, ſeated on a diſtinguiſh'd bench. As we were coming out, I ask'd my conductor who thoſe ſeven perſons were; he

he told me, they form'd a literary tribunal, whom the queen had lately eſtabliſh'd to paſs ſentence, in a ſovereign manner, on all dramatic pieces. Before, ſays he, this tribúnal was erected, the public were peſter'd with a numberleſs multitude of ſtupid plays, which a ſett of inſipid writers had the aſſurance to preſent to them, under the glorious auſpices of actors and actreſſes, without once conſulting perſons of a refin'd and judicious taſte, and well vers'd in the laws of the *Drama*. But ſince the time that all dramatic poets, are, by a new ſtatute, oblig'd to obtain the approbation of this learn'd and ingenious tribunal, before their plays are brought on the ſtage; there is not one damn'd, but all are applauded according to their merit; and the public are no longer impos'd upon, during the firſt repreſentations of a play.

Such a tribunal, ſays I, is worthy the wiſdom of your adminiſtration. But wherefore is not ſuch another eſtabliſh'd for all books that are publiſh'd? Her majeſty,

majeſty, ſays *Zindernein*, has taken care of that alſo. Formerly, 'twas enough that an author advanc'd nothing againſt virtue or the State; but now care is taken to prevent their depraving the taſte or infecting the mind; ſo that no trifling, incoherent work, is now allow'd to be printed. For this purpoſe there has been eſtabliſh'd a body of judicious perſons, deep learn'd in the ſeveral branches of literature, who are neither fantaſtic or captious; and theſe authorize the publication of all works of wit. Since this prudent inſtitution, the public is no longer peſter'd with pieces abſolutely bad; and another very happy circumſtance, is, there are fewer new books.

Moreover, learning is indulg'd a great liberty, purpoſely to advance the progreſs of arts and ſciences. Her majeſty, in order to improve the genius and underſtanding of her ſubjects, enriches all thoſe who write any valuable pieces; by which means emulation increaſes, arts flouriſh, and excellent works are produc'd. Letters were ſurprizingly

prizingly neglected in the preceeding reign; and the laborious profeſſion of a writer, was look'd upon as the leaſt honourable. The queen, being robb'd and plunder'd with impunity by the *Marajats*, whoſe employment was to collect the revenues, thought of compenſating the loſs, by retrenching the ſeveral ſtipends with which merit had always been rewarded. In all probability, virtue and politeneſs would ſoon have taken their flight with learning, had not her preſent majeſty wiſely provided againſt ſo great an unhappineſs.

I then ask'd *Zindernein*, whether the books which met with the approbation of the public, were very witty and ingenious. We, ſays he, ſet a greater value on thoſe works which inform the judgment, than on ſuch as are written merely to the fancy. In general, we require genius and judgment in all works; but then we † *had rather there ſhould be*

no

† *According to the engliſh proverb*, Rather than all be wit, let there be none.

no wit at all, than too much. Some of our moderns have introduc'd a certain epigramatic, affected ſtile, which at firſt dazled the imagination, but is now very much exploded; ſo that in this age, to hunt after wit, is the ſame as hunting after impertinence. Nevertheleſs this flat, puerile ſtile, is ſtill admir'd by ſome, who, being at variance with reaſon, have enter'd into a kind of agreement among themſelves, to perpetuate its precious ſeed. Our men are more delighted with this ſtile than the women; a ſure indication of their ficklenes, and at the ſame time of the emptineſs of their underſtandings.

'Tis ſurprizing, ſays I to *Zindernein*, the women of your country ſhould have devoted themſelves to learning; and that a ſex, which in all parts of the world, is lazy and ignorant, and who look upon thinking as a very painful exerciſe, ſhould in your iſland be ſo learned and laborious. Knowledge, ſays he, is the child of ſelf-love, and curioſity: are we then to wonder,

that women who are here indulg'd every gratification, ſhould thirſt after ſcience, and make ſtudy a ſerious employment? The labour which learning demands is light to them, becauſe they are puff'd up by vanity, and prompted by a reſtleſs ambition. The only motive of their ſtudy, is, that they may obtain a prerogative to deſpiſe all who do not.

If women are ignorant in all other countries, as you ſay they are, the reaſon is, becauſe men, from the moſt juſt and ſolid reaſons, prohibit their application to ſuch ſciences as inflate the mind. They judiciouſly conſider, that women are too prone to vanity; and that were they to devote themſelves ſeriouſly to ſtudy, their innate curioſity would prompt them to dive too far; that their delicacy and penetration might occaſion a thouſand dangerous diſputes; that their obſtinacy would make their errors incurable; that they would have an inſatiable thirſt after knowledge; in a word, that they would loſe ſomething of that ſprightly

ſprightly taſte which heav'n has indulg'd them, for the capital and indiſpenſable duty of their ſex; all which wou'd be of great prejudice to human nature.

The conſequence of this is found in our country. Such women as cultivate the *belles lettres* are inexpreſſibly haughty; moſt of theſe loſe themſelves in abſtracted ſpeculations; they ſometimes leave good ſenſe behind, purely for the ſake of wit and turn; they ſtart queſtions that aſtoniſh the judgment; they write huge folios on impoſſibilities, and on the properties of non-entity; and whenever they are miſtaken, they never allow themſelves to be ſo. In a word, they not only deſpiſe ſuch of their ſex, as apply themſelves to bodily exerciſes only; but go ſuch lengths, as to contemn the male world, whom one would think they conſider merely as ſo many brute animals; and that their greateſt perfection is their poſſeſſing the inferior part of the human ſoul. Whenever they marry, 'tis, as it were, againſt their inclinations, and merely in compliance with

the law, which prohibits their leading a ſingle life. Nay, ſo far have ſome of them gone, as to advance that 'tis no crime to infringe this ſtatute; in ſhort, ſome of them are ſcepticks in every thing.

Undoubtedly, ſays I, 'tis ſince the revolution, that ſeveral of your women have been ſo paſſionately fond of learning. Alas! anſwer'd *Zindernein*, the revolution would perhaps have never happen'd, had we not been peſter'd with female-pedants, long before that fatal æra.

The learning of our women, who applied themſelves to ſtudy, whilſt the minds of the men, were overſpread with a thick miſt of ignorance, is one of the chief cauſes of our fallen ſtate. The knowledge they had acquir'd, gave them a fatal ſuperiority over us. As men, in general, would never have obtain'd a preeminence over all animals, were not their minds active and induſtrious; by which they found out methods to tame the moſt ſavage and ungovernable: in like manner, the

female

female mind acquiring a ſuperiority over that of man, by the care the women took to cultivate, refine and enlarge it, eaſily triumph'd over the male ſpecies. Such was *Zindernein*'s diſcourſe, who gave me an ingenuous account of whatever he thought, concerning the manners and cuſtoms of his country.

May all my countrymen, who ſhall peruſe this genuine account I give of my adventures, dread leſt the ſame cataſtrophe which has been ſo fatal to the iſland of *Babilary*, ſhould one day happen in *Great Britain*; and may they not rely too much on the ſmall ſtock of knowledge they boaſt. But, on the other ſide, may the women not flatter themſelves, they ſhall ſo ſoon arrive at the glorious pitch to which the *Babilarian* women have attain'd; the happy averſion they bear to every kind of application and ſtudy, ſecures to the male ſpecies, for one century at leaſt, the preſervation of their natural rights, and their lawful ſuperiority over them. But ignorance now makes ſo great a progreſs among the men in *Europe*, that I would

not dare affirm, whether, after having reduc'd a conſiderable part of our neighbours under her empire, ſhe may not attempt to croſs the ſea; and add my countrymen to the number of her ſlaves. In this fatal extreme, ſhould the *Engliſh* ladies attempt to imitate the *Babilarian* women, lord have mercy upon us all!

I alſo enquir'd of *Zindernein*, whether his countrymen had not ſome tribunal, where they exercis'd a kind of juriſdiction? Yes, ſays he, they have tribunals, but of a moſt ridiculous kind, which would have been aboliſh'd long ſince, had they not humbly intreated they might ſtill ſubſiſt, as a faint ſhadow of the valuable ruins of their antient authority. There are therefore ſix tribunals, all compos'd of ſuperanuated, decripit men. The firſt is to judge exactly of the degree of white and red, which each man, according to his age and complexion, may uſe, in order to pleaſe the fair-ſex in general; with the privilege of laying a Fine on all thoſe who ſhould be too laviſh

of

of this ridiculous varniſh, the offspring of whim and folly. The ſecond court is to judge of modes; to approve the changes that are made in them, and to fix the number of days a certain colour is to reign, a ſilk of a peculiar taſte, or a certain manner of dreſs. The third is to ſettle the rank which men are to obſerve with regard to one another, and their ſeveral preeminences, of which they are ſurprizingly jealous. The fourth, which is the moſt awful, takes cognizance of their diſputes; the innocence or malignity of their raillery and back-biting, and makes them either retract or ſoften it, as the court ſhall ſee fitting. The fifth is to proſecute men advanc'd in years, who endeavour to paſs for young fellows. They are not allow'd to retrench above ten years; when they are convicted of making a greater ſtretch, they are condemn'd to wear a medal about their necks, which deſcends a little below the girdle; the year, the month, and day of the month, being written in large characters. Thoſe who out of malice, or by their

ſatyrical Diſcourſes, add to the years of other men, are ſentenc'd never to paint their faces with red, and to appear with their naked faces the reſt of their lives. The ſixth is to puniſh ſuch as neglect the worſhip of the god *OSSOKIA*.

What god is this, ſays I to *Zinder-nein*, is he worſhipp'd only in your iſland? He is the god of the men, as *OSSOK* is the goddeſs of women; an imaginary goddeſs and unknown on the earth, till the women uſurp'd the whole authority of this kingdom.

Formerly, worſhip was paid to *OSSOKIA* only, he not being known to have a wife. But our females took it into their heads to marry him to a goddeſs, who, according to their modern opinion, is vaſtly ſuperior to him; as if their pretended goddeſs cou'd have triumph'd over the preeminence of a god, as eaſily as they have over ours. Amazing blindneſs! frail and imperfect man, has ſuffer'd himſelf to be vanquiſh'd by woman: but *OSSOKIA*, who is perfect, and able to overturn both

both heaven and earth, is too powerful and intelligent to ſubmit to a female reign.

Such, ſays I, is the corruption of the human mind, which often forms to itſelf a ſyſtem of religion, agreable to its intereſt and prejudices. But ſince you have taken notice of your male courts, give me ſome account of your female tribunals; and inform me in what manner women adminiſter juſtice in this country. With great judgment and impartiality, replied *Zindernein*, if we except that ſome old women, who have an inſatiable thirſt after *Simao*, or gold, ſometimes permit a quantity of it to be thrown into their ſcale; and that the young judges ſeem ſometimes to favour our juvenile, handſome councellours, more than the old and ugly. This abuſe, ſays I, muſt not be aſcribed to the ſex your judges are of. In countries where your maxims don't prevail, we meet with judges who are no leſs ſuſpected of thoſe petty prevarications, which the dazling ſplendor of *Simao* and of beauty, ſets

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in a quite different light, and makes them appear as venial in their eyes. 'Tis but too true, ſays *Zindernein*, that cauſes will ſeldom be judg'd with impartiality, ſo long as they ſhall come under the cognizance of human tribunals. Would to heav'n that *OSSOKIA* would himſelf determine all diſputes, which ariſe too often among mortals! 'Tis in vain for ſuch of our women as have the adminiſtration in their hands, to affirm, that they are upon earth the lively images of their goddeſs *OSSOK*: if this be true, *OSSOK*, whom they tell us made them ſuch, has very little genius for painting.

There are alſo, ſays he, in this iſland female courts, whoſe office is to maintain the public privileges, and ſuperintend the management of the revenues. Never was a reign more gentle, more prudent, and more impartial, than that of our auguſt queen, ever ſince ſhe herſelf has preſided at the helm. Aſſiſted only by the counſels of her nurſe, whoſe zeal and diſintereſtedneſs

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are univerſally applauded, ſhe employs all her endeavours to reſtore trade to its former life and vigour, and to make her people happy. Her ſubjects hope her wiſdom will confound the pride of a numberleſs multitude of *Marajats*, who have preſum'd to rival her in the magnificence of their palaces; and that at leaſt her political equity, will clip their wings in ſuch a manner, as to prevent their being quite ſo rich as the princeſſes of the blood. For we have ſeen *Marajats*, born from among the dregs of the people; diſſolute and dead to honour, amaſſing immenſe riches by advancing money at an exorbitant diſcount, have eclips'd the magnificence of the moſt illuſtrious ladies; appropriated to themſelves the moſt exalted dignities and the fineſt eſtates; and had even the odious ambition to become the ſtem of a poſterity of *Paratis*.

The only tax, ſays he, that now ſubſiſts in the ſtate, is a general poll-tax, proportion'd to the ſubſtance of every individual, which produces a great ſum of money, without draining the ſubject.

ject. Under the preceeding reigns, twenty thouſand *Marajats*, upon pretence of raiſing the ſubſidies of the crown, us'd to plunder the people, and did not bring one third part of it into the royal coffers. By a new and prudent regulation, thoſe women who preſide over the myſteries of *OSSOK* in every city, receive all her majeſty's revenues. Hereby, a juſt and faithful payment of the lawful tributes, is become a kind of religious virtue; becauſe thoſe miniſters of *OSSOK* take care to inculcate to the people from the pulpit, that unleſs they perform their duty in this particular, the goddeſs will puniſh them after death. Perſons of the greateſt quality and eſtate pay the largeſt ſum; every one declares exactly what he is worth; and as women are always very vain, ſome pay more than they wou'd be tax'd, purely to ſeem richer than they really are. To heighten the public felicity, all foreign commodities are allow'd to be imported in our iſland, free. Trade is open, and in a flouriſhing condition. We never hear of any bankrupts;

bankrupts; the whole body of female merchants having rais'd a public fund, to endemnify all ſuch ſhe-traders as have ſuſtain'd loſſes through misfortune, and to remedy the evils they could not foreſee.

I liſtned very attentively to all he told me, but cou'd hardly believe that women had ſuch juſt and prudent ideas, and that their adminiſtration ſham'd that of men. I earneſtly wiſh'd, not only that our engliſh women might govern as prudently as thoſe of the iſland of *Babilary*; but that the men would, at leaſt, guide the helm with as much judgment, and follow as ſagacious maxims. My opinion is, that the chief reaſon why women govern ſo well, is, that whenever they hold the reins, they ſuffer themſelves to be guided by the other ſex; whereas, when men govern, they blindly follow the deſires and dictates of women. Poſſibly, in the iſland of *Babilary*, men govern in reality; as we find that women generally bear the ſway in *Europe*. I acquainted

Zindernein

Zindernein with my thought, and he ſeem'd to approve it.

I told him I intended to viſit the great ſquare of the city the next day. Accordingly we went thither, and I muſt confeſs I never ſaw ſo noble an area in the greateſt cities of *Europe*. 'Tis in the ſhape of an octogon, and ſix hundred yards over. The houſes round it are built in a grand taſte, and a moſt beautiful ſymmetry. In the middle ſtands the equeſtrian ſtatue of queen *Rafalu*, who reign'd fifty years ago, and built this magnificent ſquare; round which the ſtatues of all ſuch women, as have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves, ſince the revolution, by their ſingular merit, are plac'd. Theſe ſtatues not only repreſent the moſt illuſtrious female generals, but learned ſhe-civilians, famous mathematicians, illuſtrious women, whether poeteſſes or orators &c. On each ſide of the octogon an academy is built. The firſt is for mathematics; the ſecond for phyſics; the third for morality; the fourth for hiſtory; the fifth for eloquence and poetry;

poetry; the ſixth for painting, ſculpture, and architecture; the ſeventh for muſic; the eighth for mechanics in general. All theſe academies are fill'd with perſons of a diſtinguiſh'd merit. Ladies of the firſt quality are ſometimes admitted into them, not ſo much in conſideration of their exalted birth and fortune, as for their perſonal worth and knowledge. Every ſhe-academician is oblig'd, before ſhe is admitted a member, to give a public proof of her capacity.

CHAP. VII.

Mejax, governeſs of the principal port of the iſland, falls in love with the author, who alſo is captivated with her charms. She carries him off; delivers at the ſame time all his companions out of ſlavery, and flies away with them on board a veſſel, which ſhe had got ready for that purpoſe.

NOtwithſtanding that I was often in *Zindernein*'s company, he nevertheleſs us'd to leave me ſometimes,

to

to give the neceſſary orders in the ſeraglio. I was not alone in his abſence, but had always a numerous levee of both ſexes. Sometimes too I us'd to converſe in private with ſome ladies of high birth and dignity. She among them who ſeem'd to be moſt aſſiduous in her addreſſes to me, was the governeſs of the port of *Pataka*, ſituated two leagues from the royal city; a woman of noble birth, rich, young, ſprightly; a finiſh'd beauty, and of a moſt amiable temper. I was ſo inchanted with her, that I was no longer ſenſible to the glory of marrying the queen; however, it was impoſſible for me to break my paſſion to her, without offending the rules of decorum; I alſo knew how dangerous it would be to ſooth ſuch a flame, eſpecially when I found ſhe was mutually ſtruck; but at the ſame time I foreſaw, that my heart could not long reſiſt the charms of ſo lovely a creature.

She one day came into my apartment when the company were gone, and there remain'd only a few ſlaves with

with me, who withdrew out of reſpect the moment ſhe appear'd. *Mejax*, for that was her name, took this opportunity to tell me with a languiſhing air, that 'twas a great unhappineſs for her I was ſo beautiful; that my charms, which had awak'd the moſt tender paſſion in her heart, made it abſolutely impoſſible for her ever to be happy, ſince they had inflam'd the queen. Alas! ſays ſhe, with a paſſionate tone of voice, why did fate convey you into her majeſty's ſeraglio! why did not I prevent it; why did not *Zindernein* overlook your perfections! or why did I not bribe him when he firſt came aſhore on our iſland, after he had taken your veſſel! I then only might have had the happineſs of knowing, and poſſibly of pleaſing you.

As I was highly pleas'd with this declaration, I did not think proper to diſguiſe my ſentiments, in imitation of the mock ſeverity of our *European* ladies, who, on theſe delicate occaſions, generally aſſume an angry air. Since, ſays I, you make me ſo tender, ſo in-

genuous, and, as I believe, ſincere a confeſſion; I ſhan't ſcruple to own, that I have the higheſt ſenſe of the value of your love; that your merit has made the ſtrongeſt impreſſion on my heart; and that in caſe her majeſty had not allotted me the glory of being her conſort, I ſhould have thought it the greateſt happineſs to be yours only, and to be at liberty to marry you; eſpecially ſince that ſituation in life, tho' leſs glorious, would perhaps have been more permanent. But this is not a time to entertain ſuch thoughts. Stifle thoſe wiſhes as they interfere with my glory, and eſpecially ſince they may be of fatal conſequence to you.

Alas! cruel creature, ſays ſhe, will you then kill me? The queen is not yet married to you, and 'tis in your power to make me happy, without deſtroying your own felicity. Marry the queen, if fate will have it ſo, and ſince 'tis not in my power to oppoſe your exaltation; but then ſuffer me, at leaſt, to breathe my paſſion, and the tender reſpect I bear you; and let me flatter my

ſelf

ſelf ſo far, as to think you burn with a mutual flame.

Never did I ſee ſo much love in a woman, as *Mejax* diſcover'd at that inſtant. As I was paſſionately fond of her, I ſometimes wou'd reſolve to follow the cuſtom of my own country; and act like a man of honour and an *European*. But then nature wou'd dictate to me that I was a man; and ſometimes, the place, and the condition I was in, wou'd baniſh the remembrance of it from my mind; ſo that the part I was to act of a man who was feminiz'd, as it were, perplex'd me very much; not knowing whether I ſhould be bold or fearful, forward or reſerv'd. However, *Mejax* ſtill talk'd in a moſt languiſhing and paſſionate manner, and I continued to defend that virtue ſhe was endeavouring to ſeduce. I beg our *Engliſh* ladies to pardon the images and expreſſions I employ, which tho' ſo repugnant to our manners, are nevertheleſs agreeable to thoſe of *Babilary*, and the ambiguous ſituation I was then in.

In the mean time, methoughts it would be proper for me to take advantage of *Mejax*'s violent paſſion; not to gratify both her's and my own, but, if poſſible, to recover my liberty. *Mejax*, ſays I to her, 'twill be impoſſible for me ever to indulge your wiſhes, or ſuffer you to languiſh for me. The inſtant the queen does me the honour to take me to her bed, if you once preſume to mention your flame to me, you will be baniſh'd my preſence for ever. Nevertheleſs, I won't diſguiſe myſelf ſo far, as not to own that I love you tenderly; and that, notwithſtanding the glory to which I ſhall be rais'd, there is nothing I could more paſſionately wiſh than to be your husband. After all, this wou'd not be a fruitleſs or chimerical wiſh, had you but courage enough to ſecond it, and make choice of one of the expedients I ſhall now venture to propoſe. The firſt is, to divert the queen, if poſſible, from the deſign ſhe has of marrying me. In thus ſacrificing to you the exalted honour her majeſty prepares for me, I

ſhall

ſhall give you the ſtrongeſt proofs how dear you are to me. But as you may think this method impracticable; and that the attempting to extinguiſh her flame may be of dangerous conſequence, I had rather propoſe another expedient. You are governeſs of the port of *Pataka*, and have all that belongs to it at your diſpoſal: order a veſſel to be immediately fitted out, which we will go aboard on privately; when being got out of the reach of her majeſty's power, I'll gratify the utmoſt of our mutual wiſhes, without running the hazard of ruining you or myſelf. I am ſenſible, that you will thereby forfeit all the titles and eſtates you poſſeſs in this iſland, and be for ever depriv'd of them by this voluntary exile; but if you have a real and unreſerv'd paſſion for me, your generoſity will overlook thoſe conſiderations.

Mejax, who had liſtned to me with the deepeſt attention, ſeem'd quite loſt in thought. After having been long ſilent, ſhe broke into a ſigh, and an-

ſwer'd, that I propos'd a very odd expedient; however that true love was a ſtranger to politics, intereſt or dangers; that ſince I was brave enough to ſlight the honour of the queen's bed for her ſake, ſhe, in return, ought to ſacrifice her honours and poſſeſſions to mine; that there was no danger to which ſhe would not expoſe herſelf, to prove the deep ſenſe ſhe had of my love; that her reſolution was fixt; that as I was to marry the queen immediately, we had no time to loſe; and that ſhe'd uſe her utmoſt endeavours to carry me off on the morrow night, and put me on board a ſhip, which, happily for us, was going to weigh anchor in the road of *Pataka*.

But this, ſays I, is not all; you muſt free all our crew, who are ſlaves to different inhabitants of this iſland. They muſt be taken on board with us, and ſhare in my good fortune. I'll indulge, ſays ſhe, the utmoſt of your wiſhes, and will conduct you in triumph into your own country: thrice happy to ſpend the remainder of my days

days with ſo dear a man, tho' in the moſt remote regions!

As I knew where Capt. *Harrington* liv'd, who had complimented me upon my promotion, I told *Mejax* the place. She promis'd to ſend for him privately, and order him to be ready near *Pataka*, the next day, with as many of his fellow-captives as he could get together. She then took her leave, promiſing to love me eternally, and be inviolably faithful; when immediately ſhe went and prepar'd every thing for our departure.

I ſpent the reſt of the day in great anxiety, for fear leſt our plot ſhould not ſucceed; on which occaſion, I form'd a thouſand imaginary tortures; for then I foreſaw that my ruin and that of *Mejax* wou'd have been inevitable; and ſhould have reproach'd myſelf with being the wretched cauſe of her deſtruction. In order that I might not betray myſelf involuntarily; and to conceal my confuſion from the importunate glances of a prying court: I thought proper to feign an indiſpoſition,

and go to bed. In this perplexity, I was in ſome meaſure, if I may be allowed the whimſical compariſon, in the condition of the author of a new tragedy, the firſt night of its repreſentation. Conceal'd in the moſt obſcure part of the box or gallery; actuated alternately by hope and fear; the moment the curtain riſes, he feels joy or ſorrow, according to the various emotions of the ſpectators, who are to pronounce his fate. If they laugh, he deſponds; if they weep, he rejoices. He is tranſported with the hopes of its ſucceſs; while the dread of its being hiſs'd off the ſtage, freezes the blood in his veins: thus is he fluctuating till the fifth act, which pronounces his doom. Alas! the part I dar'd to act was deep tragedy. The buſineſs was either to recover my liberty, and complete my wiſhes and thoſe of *Mejax*; or to ſee us both deliver'd up, to the formidable vengeance of a deſpis'd, deluded queen.

Whilſt I was in this cruel condition, her majeſty, afflicted at my pretended indiſpoſition,

indiſpoſition, honour'd me with a viſit, attended by *Zindernein*. The husband ſhe had enjoy'd a twelve month, had been juſt before thank'd for his ſervices, and was conducted back into the ſeraglio; ſo that ſhe waited with extreme impatience, for the happy day appointed for the ſolemnization of our marriage. Finding me very much dejected, her majeſty was afraid my illneſs would retard the completion of her deſires. She ſpoke to me in the moſt affectionate terms; and I muſt confeſs, that in this inſtant, the thoughts of my treachery forc'd a pang from my heart, which very much increas'd my anguiſh and perplexity. But then, the deſire of obtaining my liberty; the hope of ſeeing again my country and family; and the violent paſſion I had for the charming *Mejax*, got the better of love and gratitude; ſo that I ſtrongly perſiſted in the dangerous deſign I had form'd of being run away with.

Her majeſty intreated me to take the greateſt care of my health, and not to deſpond; and after having diſcover'd

cover'd the moſt tender concern for my recovery, ſhe went away with a mournful and perplex'd air, and left *Zindernein* with me. As I had a great affection for him, the thoughts of being ſoon ſeparated from ſo good a friend, heightned my diſtreſs. I once reſolv'd to reveal my deſign to him, and perſuade him to follow me; however I did not dare to break it to him, leſt his ſevere and uncorruptible fidelity, ſhould prove an invincible obſtacle to my deſigns. I likewiſe was afraid leſt I ſhould thereby expoſe my miſtreſs to danger, to whom I was ſo much oblig'd, and lov'd with ſo great an exceſs of paſſion.

The queen's *Rebeccaſſes*, or female-phyſicians, came then into my chamber, and after having felt my pulſe, which they found very high, they began a conſultation upon my pretended illneſs. Some fancied I had an impoſthume in my head; others ſaid I had a ſchirrus in the liver; and others again that I had taken a ſurfeit. One was for having me blooded in the foot; and another

another wou'd have me take a kind of emetic. Had I follow'd all their preſcriptions, I ſhou'd have ſwallow'd down a thouſand doſes; and poſſibly have met with the fate of ſo many *European* princes and great men, who have frequently haſt'ned their death, by an overfond care of preſerving their lives. I aſſur'd all the *Rebecaſſes*, I was not ſick; and that my indiſpoſition was ſo ſlight, it would ſoon be cur'd without their aſſiſtance.

I indeed, got up the next day, and immediately had ſome diſcourſe with *Mejax*, who came to viſit me in the morning. She inform'd me, that all things were prepar'd; that ſhe had given the neceſſary orders; that *Harrington* had notice, and promis'd to be ready in the evening with the reſt of the *Engliſh*, in the road to *Pataka*. She added, that in her opinion, our deſign muſt ſucceed; that in the afternoon, I ſhould propoſe to take an airing in my calaſh, towards *Pataka*; that *Zindernein* and ſhe would do themſelves the honour to wait upon me. . . . . .

What!

What! ſays I interrupting her, is *Zindernein* in the plot? No, ſays *Mejax*: but 'twont be decent for you to take an airing with me, unleſs there be a man in the company; and *Zindernein* is the moſt proper perſon for our purpoſe, as the court won't have the leaſt ſuſpicion of him. When we ſhall have got near the port, ſeveral of my women, who will follow on horſeback, ſhall draw their ſwords, at a certain ſignal agreed upon between us; when *Harrington*, whom I have inſtructed in what he is to do, ſhall inſtantly come up with his men completely arm'd. With this reinforcement, our women will ſoon diſperſe the guards; when we will immediately make for the port; go on board the veſſel that lies ready, and ſend back *Zindernein*. The time and place for putting our deſign in execution, are both mark'd out; and provided *Harrington* is but truſty, and behaves himſelf valiantly, our deſign muſt certainly ſucceed. As *Harrington*, ſays I, has given you his word and honour, you may

may depend upon his aſſiſtance, and that of his aſſociates; not to mention, that the ſucceſs of this affair is of the higheſt concern to them all.

I affected to be very jocund all the remaining part of the day, and receiv'd the compliments of the whole court, upon the recovery of my health. They did me the honour to affirm, that my indiſpoſition had heighten'd my beauty; and laugh'd heartily at the *Rebecaſſes*, for intending to exhauſt their whole art, in order to reſtore me to my health. But whilſt the whole court was rejoycing at my pretended recovery; and delighted themſelves with diſcourſing on the ſplendid preparations, which were ordain'd for the ſolemnization of our auguſt nuptials; the news of an unexpected accident damp'd their joy, and threw them into the deepeſt affliction; for fear leſt this misfortune ſhould be of fatal conſequence to her majeſty. The beautiful and unfortunate *Sirilu*, who had flatter'd himſelf with the hopes of marrying the queen firſt; fearing leſt his charms ſhould

fade,

ſade, by his being ſuſpended a year; aſham'd to find himſelf loſt to all his expectations; and fancying, poſſibly, that ſince her majeſty was ſo fond of me, ſhe perhaps would keep me ſeveral years, had abandon'd himſelf to the deepeſt deſpair; and in the tranſports of his anguiſh, heighten'd by his natural melancholy, had ſtabb'd himſelf in the night; ſo that the next morning he was found breathleſs, and weltring in his own blood. 'Twas fear'd, that the queen, who ſeem'd to love him tenderly; and who, before ſhe knew me, intended to eſpouſe him that year, would be extremely afflicted for his untimely end, ſince ſhe had brought him to it; and being of a ſoft and compaſſionate caſt, wou'd abandon herſelf too much to melancholy. However, her majeſty was leſs afflicted at the news of this accident, than an *Engliſh* lady is commonly for the loſs of her favourite lap-dog. The queen's indifference upon this occaſion, was a glorious teſtimony of the great aſcendant I had over her. *Mejax* being come to me in the evening according

according to appointment, I propos'd to *Zindernein* our taking an airing towards *Pataka*. A little after, we got into the calaſh, attended by a guard of about twenty ſhe-ſoldiers. Theſe were joyn'd in the way by about fifty women on horſeback, who ſeem'd deſirous of partaking in our diverſion, and of having the honour to eſcort us. *Mejax* and myſelf were both very uneaſy at it; ſo that *Zindernein* did not know what conſtruction to put upon our deep ſilence. He ſaw us throw our eyes continually on all ſides; and obſerv'd in our looks that kind of fear and confuſion, which is inſeparable from all bold and hazardous attempts.

Being got in ſight of the port, near a little wood, a large company of men came out of it and advanc'd towards us. The guards ſeem'd ſurpriz'd to ſee ſo great a company of men, without ſo much as one woman among them, and cou'd not forbear laughing. But how great was their ſurprize! when *Mejax* giving the ſignal, they ſaw all thoſe men

men whom they deſpis'd, draw their ſabres from under their gowns, and advance forward with a warlike and menacing air. The guards wou'd have fallen upon them; but the reſt of the women on horſeback, who were in the plot, taking out their piſtols, check'd their deſign, and immediately put them to flight.

Zindernein was ſeiz'd with the deepeſt tranſports of grief, and attempted to kill himſelf; but *Mejax* told him, ſhe was reſolv'd to carry me off, and marry me in a foreign country. She advis'd him to accompany us in our flight; beſides, ſays ſhe, as the queen entruſted this beautiful youth to your care, ſhe'll never pardon you for ſuffering him to eſcape; ſhe'll fancy you was one of my accomplices, at leaſt, that you're baſe and negligent. The moſt gentle puniſhment that will be inflicted on you, will be the loſs of your employment and her favour. To make the ſtronger impreſſion upon his mind, I ſaid, that ſuppoſing her majeſty would pardon him, and he ſhould

be

be able to juſtify his conduct to her, he yet ought to abhor living in a country, where the men were ſo ſcandalouſly govern'd by the other ſex. Have not I myſelf, ſays I to him, heard you ſigh for this ſhameful ſubverſion of the laws of nature? Come along with us, and I'll carry you into *England*, where you'll meet with all the honours due to your merit. I have, ſays *Mejax*, interrupting me, ſent a caſket of jewels on board; ſo that, in what part ſoever of the world fortune may throw us, we ſhall be perpetually happy, becauſe we ſhall be rich. I'll divide my wealth with you; and *Gulliver*, who loves, and is belov'd by you, will complete your felicity.

Zindernein, after a moment's reflection, ſaid he was reſolv'd to go along with us; that indeed it would be very dangerous for him to continue in the iſland; that as he had no children, he was not bound to it by any tyes; and therefore was determin'd to ſhare our fate.

Being all arriv'd at the port, we alighted from our horſes. Our countrymen got thither almoſt as ſoon as we did, and all the women having diſmounted, they got into a boat, and row'd towards the veſſel which lay at anchor. They afterwards put all our *Engliſhmen* on board. The ſhe-ſailors and the reſt of the female crew were for reſiſting, but it prov'd to no purpoſe: *Mejax* no ſooner appear'd, but they all threw down their arms, when the ſhe-troopers and our ſailors ſeiz'd upon the ſhip, on which *Mejax*, *Zindernein*, and I went aboard. Immediately after we weighed anchor, and ſteer'd eaſtward. It was agreed that *Mejax* ſhould command the ſhip during the whole courſe, and that *Harrington* ſhould be her ſecond captain. Our ſailors were commanded to work the ſhip, under the conduct of our pilot, who was an able and experienc'd man; and the *Babilarian* women had orders to defend us in caſe of an attack.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

The queen of Babilary *ſends two veſſels in purſuit of* Mejax; *a bloody engagement enſues. Victorious* Mejax *is wounded and dies. They caſt anchor before an iſland. Danger the author is in.*

THE wind was not very favourable, ſo that the next day after our departure, we had not got above ſix leagues from the port, when we perceiv'd two ſhips in purſuit of us. We crouded all our ſail, and being reſolved to go whither the wind would carry us, we ſteer'd ſouthward, the wind being north. However, the two veſſels ſtill kept after us, and as they were lighter than ours, they came nearer to us inſenſibly. We concluded they would come up with us before night, and prepar'd to fight them. Accordingly, about four in the evening they were come within cannon-ſhot; and we then found, as we had ima-

gin'd, that they were two *Babilarian* veſſels mann'd (if I may be excus'd the great impropriety) with women, according to the cuſtom of that country.

When the two ſhips were come up with us, they put out the long-boat to acquaint us with her majeſty's orders, and commanded us to return into the port; threatning in caſe we refus'd, to fall upon us immediately. We declar'd we wou'd not obey; and were reſolv'd to defend ourſelves in caſe of an attack. In the mean time we were all come upon deck: *Mejax* with her drawn ſabre, at the head of all her women; *Harrington* and I, at the head of ſuch of the male part of the crew, as were not ſet to the guns, or employ'd in working the ſhip. After ſeveral broad-ſides, the two veſſels grappled ours, and were for boarding us. The battle was dreadful and bloody; *Mejax* behav'd with inexpreſſible bravery, as did all the women who fought with her. As the attack was chiefly carried on on that ſide, we all, both men and women, reinforc'd her; and I fought like

like a deſperado at *Mejax*'s ſide, who ſeem'd to be in more concern for my life than ſhe was for her own. At laſt, we repuls'd the enemy, who deſpairing to conquer us, and fearing we ſhould board them, and take their veſſels, thought proper to ſheer off.

However, we loſt but four men and ten women, who died in the bed of honour; and had not above twenty wounded of both ſexes. But what pangs did I feel, when I ſaw *Mejax* cover'd with her own blood! ſhe had fought to the laſt gaſp, and the heat of the engagement had prevented her taking notice of three wounds ſhe had receiv'd, the moſt dangerous of which was in her breaſts; the ſword having enter'd at her right, and run quite through to her left breaſt. Our ſurgeon prob'd the wounds, and aſſur'd us they were mortal; and *Mejax* herſelf was ſenſible ſhe had but a very ſhort time to live. I did not ſtir from her in this extremity, and obſerving I wept bitterly, ſhe did all that lay in her power to comfort me.

Cou'd I, ſays ſhe to me, have poſſibly aſpir'd to a more glorious death? 'Tis true indeed, that I die in open rebellion againſt my ſovereign; but then is it a crime in a ſubject, to diſpute with her queen, the dominion of a heart? I have defended my conqueſt; love has ſeconded my bravery; I am come off victorious: heaven will not allow me to reap the fruit of my victory. Live, adorable *Gulliver*: I die, alas! in the dread of living for ever in your heart. It grieves me to the ſoul, when I think of the cutting pangs my death will make you feel. Do all that lies in your power, I beſeech you, to forget me; and hereafter devote yourſelf to every thing that may contribute, to blot from your mind the ſad remembrance of the tender *Mejax*. What will it avail me to be in your thoughts when I am no more? Your ſighs and tears will not be able to recal me to life, nor be of any other uſe but to diſturb your own.

At the ſame time that ſhe was thus taking an everlaſting adieu, with the true

ſpirit

ſpirit of a heroine, ſhe gave me all her jewels, but adviſed me to ſell them the firſt opportunity, for fear leſt the ſight of them, ſhould awake in my mind, the mournful idea of the woman who had lov'd me ſo paſſionately. She then commanded her women to follow me whitherſoever I ſhould go, and charg'd them to defend me valiantly on all occaſions. A little after, ſhe breath'd her laſt, to the great grief of all the women her followers, and the whole *Engliſh* crew, who ow'd their freedom to her generoſity; and whoſe valour had preſerv'd them from falling into ſlavery a ſecond time.

I was deeply afflicted at her death, and found it impoſſible for me to arm myſelf with that philoſophical inſenſibility, ſhe had ſo much recommended in her dying moments. In her, I loſt a generous benefactreſs and an accompliſh'd lover. Capt. *Harrington* and *Zindernein* did their utmoſt to ſooth my grief, which forc'd a flood of tears from my eyes for three days ſucceſſively. While I was thus prey'd upon by

affliction, I was oblig'd to take a little ſuſtenance in order to ſupport nature; I wiſh'd to go to *Mejax*, and life was become odious to me. All the women on board admir'd my tenderneſs, and eſteem'd me much more upon that account.

In the mean time we ſtill ſteer'd ſouthward, as the wind drove us, and endeavour'd to diſcover ſome iſland to take in water, becauſe our ſhip had been equipp'd very precipitately; and our ſudden flight had not allowed us time, to take a quantity ſufficient for our voyage. About a week after we diſcover'd a very ſmall iſland, and taking it for one of the *Moluccas*, we reſolv'd to caſt anchor before it. We enter'd a ſmall bay, in the weſtern part of the iſland, when part of our men and women, I being in the company, got into the long-boat, and went on ſhore.

We went about half a league up the country, in ſearch of a ſpring, and being got near a wood which ſtood at a little diſtance from a mountain, we ſe-

perated

perated a little. *Harrington* went one way with ten or twelve *Engliſh*, and myſelf another, with about the ſame number of women, and not one man but myſelf. Theſe *Babilarian* women, who had a great affection for me, wou'd not ſuffer me to go with the *Engliſh*, imagining I ſhould be ſafer with them. We were all well arm'd, and in a condition to defend ourſelves, in caſe the inhabitants had attacked us. However, we march'd with great circumſpection, and endeavour'd to ſtand upon our guard.

Scarce had my little company gone a quarter of a league along the wood ſide, but we were perceiv'd by about a hundred ſavages, who ſat on the top of the mountain. Immediately they came down very haſtily, and ſcour'd about on all ſides. As they were ſuperiour in number, and would have been too hard a match for us, we thought proper to haſten back to the ſhore; but, they intercepted us. We then ſaw a company of men, moſt of them ſix foot high,

high, naked, beardleſs, and their skins quite red.

Having ſurrounded us, they threatned to knock our brains out, in caſe we refus'd to ſurrender; and indeed, they had already wounded two of our *Babilarian* women with their arrows. Immediately they fell upon us, diſarm'd us, and began to ſtrip us. As I was at the head of the company, they diſarm'd and ſtript me firſt. But how great was their aſtoniſhment, when they found that the reſt were women, and moſt of them young and handſome! They ſeem'd to be overjoy'd at this diſcovery; and laughing, immediately fell a dancing.

In the mean time I was ty'd to a tree with willow twigs, when I ſaw a moſt ſhocking ſcene. Theſe rude, barbarous ſavages, like the fabulous ſatyrs of antiquity, threw themſelves ſuddenly on the women, and ſatiated in ſo furious a manner their ungovernable luſt, that moſt of the unhappy creatures unable to bear up under it, fainted away in their arms. As they were

wholly

wholly employ'd in gratifying their brutality, and took no notice of me, I inſenſibly unloos'd the willow bands, when ſlipping into the wood unperceiv'd, I ran as faſt as my legs would carry me towards the ſhore, where, to my great joy, I perceiv'd our long-boat, coaſting along the iſland.

As ſoon as our People ſaw me, they made towards the land, when jumping into the long-boat, I told them the danger I had been in, and the ſad fate the *Babilarian* women my companions had met with. We thought fit to continue ſome time in the bay, and coaſt along the ſhore, in hopes that our female companions might be as fortunate as myſelf, and eſcape from the barbarians. But we waited to no purpoſe, and therefore return'd on board.

When the *Babilarian* women who had ſtaid on board, were told what had happen'd to their companions, they were immediately for revenging them, and for that purpoſe deſir'd our captain to put them aſhore in order to attack the inhabitants. A council was held,

and

and as we had no opportunity of taking in water in this iſland, it was reſolv'd we ſhould run all hazards. Accordingly an hundred and thirty of us went on ſhore, ninety of whom were men and the reſt women, all arm'd with ſabres, muskets and bayonets.

We advanc'd in good order towards the place where the ſavages had come upon us by ſurprize, and found only two *Babilarian* women dead of their wounds. We then march'd towards the mountain, and being got on the top of it, diſcover'd ſeveral huts. We naturally ſuppos'd that this was the haunt of the ſavages, but not hearing the leaſt noiſe, we drew near to it ſoftly, when we perceiv'd ſeveral of the inhabitants aſleep. We advanc'd ſtill farther, and ſaw at a diſtance our *Babilarian* women bound together and lying near a hut. We march'd towards them, when inſtantly ſeveral ſavages who were not aſleep, ſet up a dreadful roar, which wak'd all their companions.

Immediately we fell upon them, and having ſhot the firſt, the reſt took

to

to their heels. But our *Babilarian* women ſurrounding the dwelling, prevented their flight, and cut a great many of them to pieces. The female-priſoners, who were then ſet at liberty by our *Engliſhmen*, dreſſing themſelves, and ſnatching up their arms, which lay in a neighbouring hut, they joyn'd us, and compleated the defeat of the barbarians. Being tranſported with fury, they would have reſerv'd thoſe who had ſeem'd moſt eager in tormenting them, for a cruel puniſhment. They bound ten of theſe, and carried them to the ſhore, where, in ſpight of all we could do, they burnt them alive.

After this expedition, we advanc'd into the wood along the ſide of the mountain, where we found a ſpring. Here we quench'd our thirſt, and ſent for hogſheads in order to fill them with water. Whilſt part of our crew were doing this, the reſt hunted in the wood, and kill'd a great quantity of game, which being carried

carried on board, ſerv'd to ſolemnize our victory.

We did not think proper to continue longer in this iſland, for fear leſt a freſh company of ſavages ſhould fall upon, and oppreſs us with numbers. Accordingly we all return'd on ſhipboard, after having ſent thither our butts which we had fill'd with water, and immediately weigh'd anchor.

CHAP. IX.

The author is ſhipwreck'd and eſcapes in a canoo. He goes on ſhore on the iſland of Tilibet, *where he is made a ſlave. Deſcription of the manner of its inhabitants. The ſhort term of years they are allow'd to live, and the uſe they make of life.*

CApt. *Harrington*'s deſign, to whom I had given part of the jewels *Mejax* had bequeath'd me at her death, was to return to *England*; highly ſatisfy'd with the preſent I made

made him, which was of much greater value than if he had brought a cargo of goods. As we had no commodities on board our veſſel, 'twou'd have been ridiculous in us to have made for any other place; and therefore I join'd with him in opinion, that we ſhou'd ſail for *Europe*, which we accordingly did. After ſix weeks ſail, during which we had a pretty favourable wind, we were overtaken by a violent ſtorm, in about twelve degrees of northern latitude, and an hundred and four of longitude. The raging winds, after having tore all our ſails to pieces, carried off our mizen maſt, and alſo our bolt-ſprit. As the boiſterous waves overwhelm'd the veſſel, pumping was of little ſervice; when running upon the rocks, it was bruis'd, and immediately ſprung a leak in ſeveral places, ſo that 'twas manifeſt we muſt inevitably ſuffer ſhipwreck.

However, the rocks we ſplit upon, ſhew'd we were not far diſtant from ſome land, which yet we could not ſee becauſe of the pitchy darkneſs.

In

In this extremity, we thought proper to leave the ſhip and run a-ground. We put out the long-boat, and immediately the whole crew of both ſexes got on board of her. I alſo was going to jump in, when unfortunately I took it into my head to look after my casket of jewels, which was in a cheſt that ſtood in the captain's cabin. Accordingly I ran to the cheſt, open'd it, and immediately took out the casket, but that very inſtant the veſſel was ſinking. I gave myſelf over for loſt, and began to run with all ſpeed towards the long-boat, but thoſe who were in her, were in ſuch trouble and confuſion, that not recollecting I was left behind, they cut the cable which held the long-boat to the ſhip; and immediately the impetuoſity of the waves drove them ſo far, that 'twas impoſſible for them to give me the leaſt aſſiſtance.

In this extreme, I had no time to debate, upon which I jump'd into one of the canoos, and inſtantly cut the cable that faſtned it to the ſhip, which immediately founder'd. 'Twas to no purpoſe

purpoſe for me to attempt to row to the long-boat; the ſea ran ſo high, and 'twas ſo dark, that I ſoon loſt ſight of it.

I row'd a long time together, without knowing whether I drew nearer, or further off from land; and all my endeavours now were to ſtruggle with the waves, and preſerve myſelf from ſhipwreck. However, the sky clear'd up by degrees; the wind fell, and the ſea grew pretty calm. I ſaw land, and the ſight of it ſooth'd the agonies of my ſoul. I took heart, and row'd with all my ſtrength in order to reach the ſhore; flattering myſelf with the hopes of meeting my companions there; but alas! I never once ſet eyes on any of them ſince, Capt. *Harrington* excepted, as I ſhall relate hereafter. They were ſwallow'd up by the waves; and I ſhall ever deplore the remembrance of my dear companions, eſpecially *Zindernein* and the brave *Babilarian* women.

After rowing five hours, I at laſt reach'd the coaſt, and landed before ſun-ſet. As I was quite ſpent, I ga-

ther'd ſome fruits, which I happily found at a little diſtance from the ſhore. I went up to a riſing ground, whence I ſaw a country very well cultivated, and a few villages. I then concluded that the inhabitants liv'd under a regular form of government, which was ſome conſolation to me. I wou'd have gone towards thoſe villages, but night came upon me in the way; and now, not knowing where to go, I ſtopt and climb'd up a tree, in order to ſhelter myſelf from wild beaſts and ſpend the night. The reader will ſuppoſe I had very little ſleep, and that I revolv'd a thouſand thoughts in my mind, all which I would now relate, did I not know that the reflections of the wretched and unhappy, are always ungrateful.

The next morning, at day-break, I was wak'd by the barking of dogs, who were got about the tree where I had hid myſelf; and at the ſame time I perceiv'd a handſome young man, with a quiver of arrows over his ſhoulders, advancing towards the place where I lay. He was come pretty near it, and

was

was going to let fly an arrow at me, when I ſet up a dreadful cry. The young man, who poſſibly took me, as he ſaw me through the leaves, for ſome great bird; hearing a human voice, immediately ſtoop'd his bow, and drew near to the tree. Finding the hunter was humane, I came down from the tree, threw myſelf at his feet, and made a thouſand ſupplicating geſtures, in order to teſtify my reſpect and ſubmiſſion, and how much I ſtood in need of his ſuccour.

He look'd at me ſome time, and by ſeveral kind ſigns, gave me to underſtand he would take me under his protection, and that no evil ſhould befall me. He then bid me follow him, and pointing to a houſe, which appear'd large and regularly built, he carried me to it. Being come in, I ſaw a woman whom I ſuppos'd to be his wife, and ſeveral children and ſervants, who were all very kind, and offer'd me victuals. The lady of the houſe, ſeeing a casket of jewels under my arm, deſir'd to ſee it. I preſented it to

her, and thought myſelf indiſpenſably oblig'd to make her a preſent of it. She open'd the casket, and viewing what was in it, return'd it me, and wou'd not touch one of the diamonds. Obſerving I offer'd it to her in a very courteous manner, and preſs'd her to accept of ſome of the moſt valuable jewels; ſhe ſmil'd with a kind of ſcorn, and gave me to underſtand, that thoſe trifles were not worthy of being either offer'd or accepted. I was afterwards inform'd, that the inhabitants of this country, had no manner of eſteem for diamonds, as being of no ſervice to the neceſſities or pleaſures of life: ſurprizing blindneſs! not to be ſenſible of the worth of thoſe ſhining ſtones, which having the admirable faculty of reflecting light more ſtrongly than all other natural bodies, are therefore juſtly had in ſo high eſteem; and ſo much ſought after in *Europe*, that the ladies frequently prefer them, to what they ought to value more than any other thing in the world.

Having

Having given my patrons to underſtand that I was a foreigner; that I was come from a very remote country, and had been ſhipwreck'd on their coaſt, they ſeem'd to pity me; and endeavour'd to comfort me by giving me to underſtand that they'd be very kind to me, provided I ſerv'd them with affection and fidelity. A few days after, I had a dreſs given me, like that of the other ſlaves of the family; and was order'd to ſuperintend the baths of *Jalaſſu*, for ſo was the miſtreſs of the family call'd. I was under great terror when this employment was given me; and imagin'd, that ſince I was inveſted with a poſt of ſuch conſiderable truſt, I was to be ſerv'd in the ſame manner as the *Turkiſh* ſlaves, to whom this province is allotted. However, my fears were very ill grounded; for the men of this country, as I was afterwards inform'd, unprey'd upon by jealouſy, are ſo firmly perſuaded of the chaſtity of their wives, that they don't uſe any expedients to ſecure themſelves of it. As husbands repoſe

ſo generous a confidence in their wives, theſe are inviolably true to their bed; and never abuſe a liberty, that would make thoſe criminal pleaſures inſipid to them, in which the ſuſpicion of a jealous husband only, gives a reliſh to the enjoyment.

I had ſcarce been a month in the houſe, when all the ſlaves were wak'd at midnight, becauſe *Jalaſſu* was in labour. We all enter'd her apartment, in order to aſſiſt her if it were neceſſary. She had a good time, and was deliver'd of a ſon. But how great was my ſurprize, when I ſaw the babe ſhe had brought into the world but an hour before, ſeated on a chair, opening its eyes, looking with curioſity round about, and pronouncing ſome words that none underſtood! Inſtead of crying, as all our children do when they come into the world, he laugh'd, ſung, and diſcover'd the pleaſure he felt, to find himſelf iſſued from his mother, like a priſoner who is newly ſet at liberty. He ſeem'd overjoy'd to ſee himſelf riſen from a ſtate of non-exiſtance,

ſtance, and to find himſelf numbred among the living.

Immediately he roſe up, and ran to his mother who gave him ſuck. Some hours after, a taylor was ſent for to take meaſure of him, and make him a ſuit, which was order'd to be diſpatch'd out of hand, becauſe the child almoſt grew up under the eye; for which reaſon they were oblig'd to make him a new ſuit every month. I admir'd that nature ſhould be ſo favourable to mankind in thoſe countries, and indulge them the enjoyment of life the inſtant they are born.

The ſame day a maſter of languages was ſent for, to teach the new-born infant to ſpeak. The preceptor only ſounded a ſubſtantive or other part of ſpeech; this the child repeated, and immediately treaſur'd it for ever in his memory. And indeed, in a fortnight's time, he talk'd as plain as the reſt of the children of the family. I took this opportunity to learn the language alſo. But how happy ſoever my memory may be, I muſt confeſs I employ'd

much more time in learning all thoſe words. However, in three months, I knew enough to make myſelf underſtood, and to comprehend whatever was ſaid to me.

Scarce was I able to expreſs my thoughts, when I ask'd one of the oldeſt of my fellow-ſlaves, who had the greateſt favour ſhewn him by our maſter; if all the children of the houſe, reſembled the laſt our miſtreſs was deliver'd off? Whether they all learnt the language at that age, with as much eaſe as he did; and whether in three months, their minds were as ſtrong and capacious? What's that you ſay, ſays he? This child knows nothing but his own tongue, whereas he ought by this time to have learnt a little muſic and dancing. I am certain, he'll hardly know his exerciſes by that time he's two years old. He is little of his age, and hardly four foot in ſtature. Children, ſays I, ſhoot up in a very ſhort time in your country! Why don't they in yours, ſays he? No, no, ſays I, very far from it.

Why

Why now how old d'ye think I am? Five, ſays he, for you ſeem to be about the ſame age as I am. You are mightily out, ſays I, I am twenty. Heavens, ſays he, twenty! impoſſible ſure. That is the longeſt period of our lives; at leaſt, no man ever liv'd to above four and twenty, and yet you ſeem as young and robuſt as I am. Having aſſur'd him, that what I told him of my age was fact; and that in my country men liv'd to fourſcore, and ſometimes an hundred years of age, he ſtarted up, and ran to *Furofolo*, for that was our maſter's name, to relate all I had told him.

Upon this, all the family began to ſtare at me, as if they had never ſeen me before. They cou'd not believe what I told them, and ask'd me a thouſand queſtions, to aſcertain themſelves of the truth of it. An able mathematician, who was in the houſe, and taught the mathematicks to the two youngeſt children, ask'd me ſlily, whether I remembred to have ſeen an eclipſe of the ſun in my country. As

I knew perfectly that I had ſeen ſix, and had not forgot the year, the month, the day, or hour when they happen'd; becauſe, I had lov'd, from my infancy, to enquire about every thing which related to the heavens; I gave him an exact account of all I cou'd recollect. Immediately he turn'd to his aſtronomical books, and found that the eclipſes happen'd at the very time I mention'd. Thus, we are told, the *Chineze* pretend to prove the antiquity of their empire, and the veracity of their hiſtory; by ſhewing, that their antient books mention ſeveral eclipſes, agreable to the laws of the motion of of the planets; and by proving that the writers of thoſe books muſt neceſſarily have ſeen them, becauſe theſe volumes exiſted at a time when their anceſtors where wholly ignorant of aſtronomy; and incapable of making exactly retrogade calculations with reſpect to the combination, anteriorly poſſible, of celeſtial motions.

The mathematician, ſtruck with my anſwers, told the family I certainly

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was as old as I affirm'd myſelf to be, and that there was not the leaſt room to doubt of it. In what manner, ſays my maſter to me, have you ſpent ſo long a courſe of years? During the firſt ſix or ſeven years of my life, ſays I, I had not the leaſt uſe of my reaſon or liberty. At three years of age I ſounded words very imperfectly; at four I began to talk a little; then I was taught to read, and afterwards to write, when I was ſent to ſchool, where I ſtudied ſeven years.

What did you ſtudy, during ſo long a time, ſays *Furofolo?* The *Greek* and *Latin* tongues, ſays I. I preſume, ſays he, they are the languages of ſome nations bordering upon your own. No, ſays I, they are dead languages. Why then, ſays he, were you made to learn them? Wou'd you not have ſpent your time to much better purpoſe, in ſtudying things that might have been of advantage to your family and country, or capable of rendering life more agreable? I anſwer'd, that ſeveral men among us, devoted three

parts

parts in four of their lives to the ſtudy of thoſe tongues; that they alſo learnt ſeveral other dead languages, ſuch as the *Hebrew*, the *Samaritan* and *Chaldee*; that indeed thoſe linguiſts did not make the greateſt figure among our *Literati*; but that we had thoſe in much higher eſteem, who had the courage to ſpend their whole lives in treaſuring up in their memories, the æras and circumſtances of all incidents; and enquir'd into all the tranſactions which had happen'd in the world before they exiſted, from the creation to the preſent age.

How idly, ſays *Furoſolo*, do you employ the long life that is indulg'd you! I find, that tho' you live four times as long as we do, you yet don't live longer, in reality, ſince three fourths of your life are abſolutely loſt. Can any thing be more ridiculous, than to employ ſo many years in learning the art to expreſs the ſame thing by a variety of terms? your conduct on this occaſion, is like that of a workman, who, inſtead of learning his trade, and improving

proving himſelf in it, ſhould waſt a long courſe of years in getting by heart, the different names by which his tools were antiently call'd. With regard to your intenſe application to hiſtory, why are you ſo ſollicitous to know all that has occurr'd ſince the beginning of the world? Are not the preſent incidents ſufficient to employ or amuſe us? What have we to do with things that happen'd before we were born? Time paſt is fled and gone; and therefore can any thing be ſo trifling as to enquire into it? Time paſt exiſts no more than the future; and in my opinion, 'tis equally ridiculous to ſearch into either of them.

Such was *Furofolo*'s paradoxical philoſophy, agreable to the odd notions which the inhabitants of that iſland, call'd in their language *Tilibet*, have imbib'd. As theſe live but a ſpan, they employ it to very great advantage. Their whole aim is enjoyment, without once troubling themſelves with knowledge; nor do they, like us, devote a conſiderable part of life, in making

king ſuperfluous proviſions for a journey, which is always ended, before we have got together a ſtore ſufficient for our purpoſe.

What other employments do your countrymen follow, ſays *Furofolo?* Some, ſays I, apply themſelves to trade, others embrace a military life; others again. . . . . What, ſays he, have you ſo little regard to the long life you are indulg'd, as to venture loſing it in battle? We, tho' our lives are ſo ſhort, do nevertheleſs look upon war as a real madneſs; not but that we fight ſometimes, when diviſions happen to break out among us. But cou'd we flatter ourſelves with the hopes of living ſo long as you do, I am certain, not one of my countrymen wou'd be ſo ſtupid, as to hazard the loſing ſo precious ſo laſting a jewel. I find that long life is a burthen to you, and that you ſometimes endeavour to while and trifle part of it away, and at others, to rid your ſelves of it at once.

This is but too true, ſays I: in our opinion, the greateſt misfortune that

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can poſſibly befall us, is to be reduc'd to think that we exiſt; a reflection, which, in ſome meaſure, deſtroys us. Hence it is, that we ſtrike into a thouſand different employments, in order to baniſh that dreadful idea, which is no other than that *tædium* or languor, defin'd by our philoſophers, *the attending to the ſucceſſive parts of our duration.* I cou'd ſcarce make *Furoſolo* underſtand the meaning of *tædium*; becauſe as theſe people are always eaſy, they have no word in their language to expreſs that ſickneſs of the ſoul, nor the leaſt idea of it. They are not, like a multitude of our *Europeans*, melancholy thro' complexion, and ſad from caprice. The joy and ſatisfaction of their ſouls, ſparkles on their ever-vacant and ſerene countenances; and they ſeem to practice in a literal ſenſe, the precept of *Horace*, * *Dona præſentis rape lætus horæ.*

Wholly employ'd on the preſent, they forget the paſt, and deſpiſe the future;

* *And ſnatch the bleſſings of the preſent hour*

future; and their hearts are equally free from frivolous fears and chimerical hopes. Life appears to them too ſhort, to be ſpent in feeding ones ſelf with boundleſs deſires; and to waſte the preſent moment, in thinking on what's to come. They are happy to day, and don't trouble themſelves about being ſo to morrow.

During my ſtay in the iſland of *Tilibet*, I enquir'd very carefully into the manners of its inhabitants, and the genius of their government. That part of the iſland in which I liv'd, was rul'd by a monarch, who was then in the flower of his youth, being four years old. His firſt miniſter was ſixteen; who, tho' ſo far advanc'd in years, was very hearty and vigorous both in body and mind. He directed the prince, and govern'd the kingdom, with the moſt conſummate wiſdom. The common people, as well as the Great, applauded his happy adminiſtration, and wiſh'd it might laſt for ever. This great man, entirely devoted to the adminiſtration, and the intereſt of the people, inſeperable

inſeperable from thoſe of the ſovereign; was modeſt, polite, affable, and diſintereſted; qualities which endear'd him very much to the king, who being a great lover of truth and juſtice, cou'd not but follow exactly all the counſels of ſo moderate and judicious a miniſter. By his great aſſiduity, truth prevail'd at court, and juſtice in the tribunals. There are alſo two other kingdoms in our iſland, each of which is govern'd by a particular prince. By the wiſdom of this miniſter, the three monarchs live in perfect harmony; and he himſelf is always choſen arbiter, whenever any diſpute ariſes among them.

Such arts and ſciences as are uſeful to mankind, and all that contributes to the perfection of human nature, are, as indeed they ought to be, duly eſteem'd by the inhabitants of this iſland; and all perſons who diſtinguiſh themſelves by the ſuperiority of their talents, are always protected by the miniſter, who obſerv'd, that the inſtant they ceas'd to be patroniz'd, learning

and arts, for want of emulation, and motives for being cultivated, were wholly forgot; and that the human mind was over-run with ignorance and ſtupidity. And indeed, the king is moſt aſſiduous in ſupporting ſuch of his ſubjects, as are diſtinguiſh'd by a ſuperiority of genius.

One particular circumſtance in the court of this prince, which cannot be parallel'd in thoſe of *Europe*, is, that leſs regard is had to extraction, than to innate greatneſs of mind; and that virtue and merit only reflect a luſtre on the poſſeſſor. Perſons are rais'd to employments in the State, not by powerful cabals, or ſimulated virtues, but for rectitude of ſoul and capacity. The prince's court conſiſts wholly of perſons of a ſuperior merit; and it may be juſtly affirm'd, that he ſees the beſt company in his kingdom.

The *Tilibetans* are wholly ignorant of navigation, becauſe they think life too ſhort and too precious, to be ſpent in troubleſome voyages, and be expoſed to the dangers of the Sea. The

reader

reader will eaſily gueſs the reaſon, why the inhabitants of theſe iſlands ſleep as little as poſſible, and much leſs than we do. *Furofolo* obſerving me to ſleep ſeven hours together, ſaid to me one day: you drowze away the third part of your life, ſo that 'tis not ſo long as I thought it was. As for us, whoſe life is ſhorter, we ſpend every moment of it to advantage; and as ſleep is a kind of death, we fly from it to the utmoſt of our power, and uſe ourſelves not to ſleep above an hour in the four and twenty.

I then told him, that among us the women, and ſometimes the men, often ſlept ten or twelve hours together; or at leaſt lay half the day in bed, purpoſely to contract it as much as lay in their power: that we look'd upon the art of whiling away the time as a great happineſs; inſomuch that we gave the name of paſtime, to our moſt darling pleaſures: that a long and a ſorrowful day, were with us ſynonimous terms; and that he was look'd upon as the

happieſt man, who had liv'd long, and thought his life very ſhort.

Furoſolo, ſurpriz'd at what I told him, ask'd me at what age we began to enjoy our liberty and concern ourſelves with worldly affairs? Whether we were not afflicted with languiſhing diſeaſes, and corroding cares? Whether if in old age, and when we were threeſcore, we enjoy'd a perfect health, and were ſtill agreeable to ſociety.

I anſwer'd, that we did not begin to be free, and concern ourſelves with affairs, till about twenty: that we were frequently oppreſs'd with grief and ſickneſs, eſpecially, if we gave too great a looſe to our paſſions: that in the latter part of our courſe, we were obnoxious to a thouſand ſiniſter accidents; that we grew peeviſh and troubleſome; and that young people generally ſhunn'd the company of thoſe in years.

We have nothing of this among us, ſays he. We are free, and generally enter upon buſineſs at four years of age.

age. Our bodies are not ſubject to infirmities of any kind; except, when we are in a very advanc'd age, that is about ſeventeen or eighteen, in which ſeaſon, we nevertheleſs preſerve all the gayety of youth. So that, computing the time you ſleep; that which you loſe before you come upon the ſtage of the world; that which ſorrow and diſeaſe render inſupportable; and the mournful courſe of years of which your old age is compos'd: I believe it will be found in the whole, that we live longer than thoſe who among you, are indulg'd the longeſt life.

CHAP. X.

The author eſcapes from the iſland of Tilibet, *and goes on board a* Portugueze *veſſel which puts into an iſland. He is taken by ſavages, who are going to knock out his brains, and eat him. In what manner he is deliver'd.*

NOtwithſtanding *Furofolo*, his wife, and the reſt of the family were very kind to me, I nevertheleſs began to be weary of the iſland, which I had now liv'd a twelve-month in, and of the mean condition to which I was reduc'd; ſo that I was continually revolving day and night how to eſcape from it. I regretted the iſland of *Babilary*, and with grief compar'd my preſent ſhameful captivity, to the exalted rank I had abandon'd.

One day as I was walking alone on the ſea ſhore, from which *Furofolo*'s houſe was not far diſtant, I perceiv'd a long-boat lying at anchor, and ten or twelve men well

well arm'd, who were juſt landed, and ſeem'd looking about for a ſpring. The ſight of men in *European* habits gave me the higheſt joy; but then I was afraid leſt they ſhould take me for ſome ſpy, ſent out by the inhabitants, and would therefore perhaps murther me. For this reaſon I hid myſelf in a little wood that was juſt by, in order to obſerve their motions unperceiv'd. In the mean time, they came ſo near to the place where I lay, that I could hear them ſpeak *Portugueze*. Upon this, I came out of the place where I was conceal'd; ſaluted them in a civil manner, and addreſs'd them in that language which I had learnt of a *Portugueze*, who was on board our veſſel when we left *England*.

The *Portugueze*, taking me at firſt for one of their countrymen, embrac'd me; and after giving me the greateſt teſtimonies of friendſhip, ask'd me what I did in that iſland, which they ſuppos'd had never been viſited by any *European*. I told them, I had been thrown on that coaſt by a ſtorm,

which had ſunk the veſſel I came in; and had been for a twelve-month a ſlave in that iſland; that I beſought them to ſet me at liberty; that as they ſeem'd to be looking for a ſpring, in order to take in freſh water, I wou'd ſhew them one; and that whilſt they ſhould be filling their hogſheads, I wou'd go to the houſe where I liv'd, which was not above a league's diſtance from thence; in order to bring away the little I had been able to ſave from ſhipwreck.

They promis'd in the moſt obliging terms, not to go on board till my return. Then, after ſhewing them the ſpring, I ran home to fetch my jewels. Being got thither, *Furofolo*, with whom I had entruſted them, was unluckily gone abroad. This was a ſad diſappointment; but fearing leſt he ſhould not return home ſome time, I reſolv'd to abandon my treaſure. However, my maſter return'd a little after, when I immediately deſir'd him to give me my casket. What, ſays he to me, art thou going to do with

with thoſe glittering ſtones? Haſt thou met with any perſon, who is ſilly enough to purchaſe them? I anſwer'd with an air of confuſion, that I had met with an opportunity to diſpoſe of them in ſuch a manner as might afterwards be of ſome advantage to me. So much the better, ſays he; I am glad any benefit accrues to thee from ſuch trifles.

I took my casket, and immediately leaving the houſe, without once bidding farewel to any one in it, I went a bye way to the place where the *Portugueze* promis'd to wait for me. I aſſiſted them in filling their hogſheads, and ſtepping into the long-boat, went on board their veſſel, which lay at anchor about half a league from the ſhore.

The captain receiv'd me with great affability and politeneſs, and tho' I told him I was an *Engliſhman*, he nevertheleſs treated me as kindly as if I had been his countryman. Having related to him the ſeveral adventures I had met with, ſince my leaving *England*,

land, which was three years; he congratulated me on my good fortune, in being deliver'd from ſo many dangers; and ſaid, that I ought not to repine at my being ſhipwreck'd, or the ſlavery to which I had been reduc'd, ſince I had ſav'd ſo rich a treaſure. Thanks to my jewels, I was reſpected not only by the captain, but by the reſt of the officers and the whole crew, who look'd upon me as a man, that wou'd ſoon make a ſplendid figure in his own country. Another advantage I drew from my jewels, was, that they ſtampt a kind of credit on whatever I told them, concerning my adventures in the iſland of *Babilary*; for otherwiſe, I poſſibly ſhould have been thought a great liar, or at leaſt a fellow that had a rare knack at invention.

The veſſel was returning from *Macao*, an iſland ſubject to the *Chineze* empire, at the mouth of the gulf of *Quang-cheu*, where the *Portugueze*, who have a fort there, carry on an advantageous trade; which, however, is not ſo conſiderable, ever ſince the

Dutch

Dutch drove them out of the greateſt part of *India*. Our ſhip had a rich cargo on board; and was ſtor'd with proviſions ſufficient for the voyage it was to make to *Braſil*, before it return'd back to *Lisbon*.

We had now gone about three months of our courſe, and were got into the ſea of *Paraguai*, about the 35th degree of ſouthern latitude, when the ſhip leak'd in two places. We endeavour'd to ſtop the leaks with tow, and imagin'd we had done it effectually; but the next day, we found above four foot water in the hold. Then all hands were ſet to the pump, which we ply'd for five hours together, and ſtopt the leaks better than we had done before. Nevertheleſs, as we were afraid of their opening again, and found that freſh ones broke out daily, we reſolv'd to put into an iſland, which we diſcover'd with the teleſcope, tho' we could not find it in the chart, in order to refit our veſſel.

The next day, having a very favourable gale, we got very near it, when putting

putting out the long-boat, we entred a road, and about four in the morning, found ourſelves at the mouth of a river. Having caſt anchor, five and twenty of us got into the long-boat, of whom I was one, and went about two leagues up the river. We landed, and immediately ſaw a very large plain, winding round a hill, which having aſcended, we perceiv'd a long range of huts at the foot of it. We then ſtood upon our guard, for fear leſt the inhabitants ſhould come upon us by ſurprize; and being arm'd with muskets, bayonets, piſtols and ſabres, we were well prepar'd againſt an attack.

Soon after, we perceiv'd a great number of ſavages with clubs in their hands, come out of the huts, and a little wood that lay round them. Theſe no ſooner ſaw us, but they advanc'd towards us with a menacing air, howling dreadfully at the ſame time. We then drew up in a line, and prepar'd to receive them; and being come within musket-ſhot, we immediately fir'd, and kill'd fifteen or ſixteen of them.

them. Then, ſome of them who were arm'd with bows and arrows, letting fly at us, wounded one of our comrades, but very ſlightly. We were not under the leaſt terror, but ſuffer'd them to advance within the reach of our piſtols, which we then fir'd ſo happily, that a dozen more were kill'd and as many wounded. At the ſame time, we fix'd our bayonets on our muskets, and fell upon them. They defended themſelves as well as they could with their clubs; and tho' they had by this time loſt upwards of forty men, they yet did not once flinch, but roar'd in a dreadful manner; and their cries ecchoing to a great diſtance, the ſavages ſcour'd thither from all parts, ſo that we immediately ſaw upwards of two hundred come to their aſſiſtance. Then judging it would be difficult for us to reſiſt ſo great a number, we reſolv'd to retire, which the ſavages perceiving, advanc'd towards us. Then drawing up in a kind of ſquare, we fought in our retreat for the ſpace of a quarter of a league, and

kill'd

kill'd a great many more of their people, without loſing ſo much as one of our own; for as we always kept cloſe, and preſented our bayonets towards them, it was impoſſible for them to cloſe in with us.

At laſt we got to the long-boat, but with much difficulty. As I was the laſt who was ſtepping into it, and that the ſavages, tho' continually repuls'd, ſtill purſued us; I was unfortunately taken priſoner with three of my comrades; and all that thoſe who were on board the long-boat could do for us, was, to charge their pieces as quick as poſſible, and fire upon the ſavages, tho' to no purpoſe.

In the mean time, they carried us towards their habitations, howling terribly at the ſame time; where being arriv'd, their women danc'd about us, and having ſtript us to the waiſt, painted our breaſts and backs with red and blue colours. The ſame night, the ſavages who had taken us made a great feaſt, at which we were very much ſurpriz'd. But we were much more ſo,

when

when ſeveral of them, after the banquet was ended, came and felt about us, ſome on our arms, others on our legs, ſome on our thighs, and others again on our ſhoulders; and at the ſame time, made a preſent to the maſter of the hut, where the entertainment was given. I was afterwards inform'd, that thoſe who felt us in this manner, beſpoke ſuch of our limbs as were moſt agreeable to their palate, in order to eat us, after knocking out our brains. Each of us had a mat given him to lie upon in the night; but the reader will eaſily ſuppoſe that neither myſelf, or any of my companions, ſlept a wink, being fully perſuaded this night would be our laſt.

Next morning, the bodies of thoſe who had been kill'd the day before, were brought in a very ceremonious manner. We then ſaw a great number of women, ſitting at the doors of their huts, crying very mournfully, and breaking into theſe words, which they repeated often: *Stulli baba coobico ſomac barahou, ſuhanahim, him him! jartana frebibachoo rabapinouſicon, coortapa ſallo-orik,*

erik, him him! Which ſignifies, as I learnt afterwards: *my love, my hope, charming face, eye of my ſoul, alas! alas! nimble leg, fine dancer, brave warrior, late in bed, awake in the morning, alas! alas!* After this ſort of *Nænia* or funeral ſong, ſeveral ſavages came out of their huts, with a ſorrowful and dejected air, and their eyes caſt on the ground. Obſerving a deep ſilence, they ſeem'd to be in great affliction, and to look upon the plaintive cries and groans of the women, as unworthy their courage.

In the mean time, the women got up, and taking hands, began to dance round the dead bodies, ſinging mournfully ſeveral *Threni* or funeral ſongs. This recall'd to my memory, what I had read in † *Macrobius*, viz. that funeral ſongs took their riſe from the notion which men had, that the ſoul when ſeperated from the body, took its flight to heaven, the place of its original, and of all the harmony which preſerves the univerſe. For this reaſon,

† *In Somn. Scipi. L. 2. C. 3.*

ſon, theſe ſavages ſang in honour of their dead, and danc'd alſo in cadence, in order to imitate the regular and harmonic motion of the cœleſtial Bodies.

A little after, they beat on barks of trees, and made a great noiſe, in order, as I was ſince told, to force the ſouls of the deceas'd to remove far from their bodies, and unite with thoſe of their anceſtors. After this, one of the chiefs made a long harangue, in which he celebrated the virtues of the perſons deceas'd, and endeavour'd to comfort the ſurvivors for the loſs they had ſuſtain'd. Then they began to dig a great many round graves, in the ſhape of wells, where the bodies were buried in the ſame poſition children lie in the womb; to ſignify, that the earth is the common mother of all men; which cuſtom, *Herodotus* in his fourth book relates to have been practis'd by the *Naſamones*. In the graves were laid, ſmall loaves, *ſagamita*, tobacco, a pipe, a gourd full of oil, a comb, and ſeveral colours, with which the ſavages uſe to paint their bodies.

After the burial was over, a public feaſt was made, to which we were not invited; but ſaw them bring in all the dead dogs, that had belong'd to the deceas'd ſavages, cook'd up and dreſs'd. The feaſt being ended, one of the chiefs who preſided at the ceremony, threw a ſtick about fourteen inches long among the young fellows, which each of them endeavour'd to get hold of; knocking at the ſame time their heads one againſt the other, and ſtriking a thouſand blows with their clench'd fiſts. Another ſuch ſtick was thrown in the midſt of a company of young women, who ſtrove in the ſame manner as the men had done to get hold of it, and kick'd and cuff'd one another very luſtily. This battle, or rather funeral game, which laſted about half an hour, after having enliven'd the hearts of all the ſpectators, and baniſh'd from their minds the mournful ideas of the burial; concluded with the diſtribution of the prizes, which were given to that man and woman

man who had gain'd the victory; and this being done, they all withdrew.

All this while we were confin'd in a hut, whence we could ſee the whole ceremony. We were taken out of it, when all the ſavages arm'd with ſticks and bucklers drawing up round us, return'd us our piſtols, and gave us to underſtand they were going to knock out our brains; but that 'twas their cuſtom, to return the priſoners part of their weapons, in order that they might revenge their deaths valiantly; ſo that, with theſe weapons, we were allow'd to aſſail all ſuch as ſhould come within our reach, and exert our ſelves to the utmoſt. We then deſir'd them, ſince that was the cuſtom, to return us our ſabres; but this was refus'd, the ſabre being thought too bloody a weapon. Thoſe who had wrench'd them from us, brandiſh'd them, and were very proud of their booty.

And now each of us took powder and ball out of his pouch, and charg'd his piſtol; but the ſavages had no no-

tion of what we were about. Tho' we had kill'd ſeveral of them with our muskets and piſtols, they fancied we had hurl'd fire at them; and did not imagine it was poſſible for them to receive the leaſt hurt, with mere black duſt and little balls, unleſs fire was put into the barils.

I then ſaid to my comrades, that we muſt firſt ſhoot the four ſavages thro' the head who fac'd us, and had got our ſabres; that at the ſame time, we muſt force them out of their hands, and ſeize their ſhields: that poſſibly, in caſe we defended ourſelves bravely; kept cloſe together, and aſſiſted one another dexterouſly, we might ſave our lives, or at leaſt loſe them with honour. They promis'd to obſerve what I recommended to them, and to fight bravely to the laſt gaſp.

We then cock'd our piſtols, and going up to the four ſavages who had our ſabres, ſhot them thro' the head, each of our piſtols being loaded with a brace and half of ball. They fell backwards, when immediately we ſeiz'd upon their

ſhields

ſhields and our own ſabres. Several other ſavages, running inſtantly to prevent our diſarming thoſe we had laid on the ground, as they were lifting up their ſticks to ſtrike us, met with the ſame fate. We now threw away our piſtols, as being of no further uſe; when ſtanding all four back to back, we put ourſelves in a poſture of defence. The ſavages ſurrounded us, and we endeavour'd to cut as many of them to pieces as we cou'd, and kill'd and wounded a conſiderable number. Some of them taking up our piſtols which lay on the ground, thought to uſe them as we had done; and fancy'd they ſhould kill us, by preſenting the muzzels to our faces, and making a noiſe with their mouths like the report of a gun; but their experiment coſt them dear, and we cleav'd them down the head with our ſabres.

But now we began to be oppreſs'd with numbers and wearineſs. Several ſavages finding they could not knock us down with their ſticks, becauſe we warded off the blows with ſo much

skill, went and fetch'd their clubs, tho' contrary to their cuſtom. But now we were ſcarce able to hold out any longer, and were going to be over-power'd, when an unexpected ſuccour reſcu'd us from danger.

Our comrades who had eſcap'd in the long-boat, carried the news of our battle on board, and the ſad fate we had met with. The captain, griev'd and exaſperated at this accident, becauſe his nephew was among the priſoners; exhorted all the crew, moſt of whom were very brave fellows, to return back; and do all that lay in their power, to reſcue us out of the hands of the ſavages. All the paſſengers, and the greateſt part of the ſailors, bravely offer'd themſelves for volunteers in this expedition. The captain told them, they muſt not be terrified at the number of the ſavages, they being ſorrily arm'd; and as they were wholly ignorant of military diſcipline, would eaſily be defeated.

Accordingly, a hundred men well arm'd, with the captain of the ſhip at their

their head, got into the long-boat, and going up the river, drew near the huts of the ſavages; who ſeeing ſo many men coming down upon them, took to their heels, and fled into the wood. In the mean time, our people advanc'd and ſet fire to their abandon'd huts. Seeing this, we went up to our companions, who were overjoy'd to ſee us; when we gave them a thouſand thanks for their great friendſhip and generoſity.

CHAP. XI.

Whilſt part of the crew is on ſhore, thoſe who ſtaid on board the veſſel, weigh anchor. The author, with ſeveral Portugueze, *is oblig'd to continue a long time in the iſland of* Mahoonam. *They make an alliance with a nation of ſavages.*

THE captain having ſent for the hatchets and ſaws which he had order'd to be put into the long-boat, commanded the ſailors to fell two great trees, that were after-

wards to be ſaw'd into planks to refit our veſſel. But while we were thus employ'd, under the direction of one *Ovielo* who was an excellent ſhip-carpenter; we ſaw two of our people rowing towards us in the canoo, who landing, brought us a moſt melancholy piece of news. They told us, that the thirty men whom we had left on board the veſſel, to guard it in our abſence; finding the captain and all the officers on ſhore, had conſpir'd together to ſeize the ſhip and its lading; that my casket of jewels was a ſtrong temptation; that they had weigh'd anchor and ſet ſail: that as the captain had inveſted them equally with the command of the ſhip, during his, and the officers abſence on ſhore; they had done all that lay in their power to oppoſe ſo horrid a reſolution; but ſo far from being heard, had been threatned with death: that they then jumpt into the canoo, being reſolv'd to come to us, in order that they might not be forc'd to joyn in ſo black a crime. This news threw us into a deep conſternation,

conſternation, and as to myſelf, I very much regretted the loſs of my casket, which held all my treaſure. We had no manner of proviſions, and all we had to ſhift with was our muskets, two barrels of powder, and two bags full of leaden ball, which had been put into the long-boat; to ſerve us, in caſe our fight with the ſavages had continued longer. The only courſe we could then take, was to ſtay in the iſland, and endeavour to ſubſiſt upon what our guns could procure us. In this fatal extreme, a council was call'd; when it was reſolv'd we ſhould immediately kill what game we could, which we ſhould broil, and put on board the long-boat; and this being done, we ſhould coaſt round the iſland, and endeavour to ſettle in ſome place where we ſhou'd have nothing to fear, till ſuch time as we might meet with an opportunity for returning to *Europe*. It being impoſſible for us, as we had only the long-boat, to go ſo long a courſe; nor even to reach any part of the continent of *America*, which we concluded

concluded lay at a great diſtance from us.

Accordingly we went a ſhooting, but kept cloſe together for fear of being ſurpriz'd by the inhabitants. We kill'd game enough, which we broil'd, and feaſted upon it very heartily that evening. We ſpent the night in the wood, where, after appointing two men to watch, who were to be reliev'd every hour, we ſlept under the trees. The next morning, we put the reſt of our game on board the long-boat, and getting in her, coaſted along the iſland all that day.

About evening we went on ſhore, in a place which ſeem'd very agreeable, where we thought to ſpend the night. A brook we obſerv'd, had made us pitch upon this place. We fed, as we had done the day before, upon our broil'd victuals, and afterwards laid ourſelves down under the trees, keeping guard as uſual.

We ſlept pretty ſound, but the moment day began to appear, our watch awak'd us, and call'd to arms. Four

ſavages

ſavages had paſs'd very near them, and advanc'd forward in order to view us. We awak'd inſtantly, and taking our muskets, ran as faſt as poſſible; and ſurrounding the four ſpies, took them priſoners. Immediately we gave them to underſtand, that not a hair of their heads ſhould be hurt; and that we were reſolv'd not to injure any of the inhabitants of the iſland, provided they did not attack us: we offer'd them victuals, and having given them the higheſt teſtimonies of friendſhip, we deſir'd them to tell their countrymen, we were their friends, in caſe they were ours; and would do them all the ſervice that lay in our power. We endeavour'd to explain theſe particulars to them by ſigns, which they ſeem'd to underſtand. The ſavages overjoy'd at our kind uſage, gave us alſo to underſtand by other ſigns, that we needed not be under any apprehenſions from the natives. Upon this we diſmiſs'd them, after having given each of them the little knife we had lent them to eat with; having obſerv'd that they had view'd them

them ſeveral times with the deepeſt attention.

However, as we did not think proper to rely entirely on their word, we ſtill continued to keep guard. We advanc'd up into the country, but did not go far from the long-boat, being unwilling to leave it.

About noon, we perceiv'd a great number of ſavages coming towards us, carrying fruits and refreſhments of every kind. The moment we ſaw them, we ſaluted them as the four ſavages had ſaluted us; that is, by croſſing both our hands over our heads, and ſmiling graciouſly upon them. They return'd us the ſame ſalute at a diſtance, when coming up, they offer'd us their preſents, which we accepted, and at the ſame time embrac'd them.

We ſhew'd them our long-boat, and gave them to underſtand that we came from a far diſtant country; that our being oblig'd to ſtay in their iſland, was a very great misfortune to us; and at the ſame time intreated them to receive us as allies and brethren.

Then

Then making ſigns for us to follow them to their habitations which were not far off, we conſented to it with pleaſure.

Being come to their huts, the women and children began to dance about us; and ſoon after a kind of cake was given us to eat with meat and fruits: they alſo gave us a liquor to drink, which was agreeable enough. As we had a little brandy, we gave them a ſup of it, which pleas'd them mightily; but when we found they would have drunk too much of it, we gave them to underſtand, that to drink to exceſs of that liquor was mortal; and that they muſt take it down but very ſparingly. They believ'd us, and accordingly their chiefs commanded the reſt to leave off. The whole afternoon was ſpent in ſinging and dancing. At night, mats were given us to lie upon, and we were lodg'd all together in a large hut.

As ſeveral of us had been wounded in the laſt battle, the ſavages made ſigns that they wou'd heal them; and immediately

immediately went and call'd a man, whom they ſeem'd to look upon as a ſaint, and treated with the higheſt veneration. This extraordinary perſonage viſited our wounded men, and then ſhut himſelf up alone in a hut, which ſhook in a moſt violent manner for two or three hours, to our great aſtoniſhment; we not being able to account for it. He afterwards return'd to his patients, rinc'd his mouth, ſuck'd their wounds; and apply'd a certain herb unknown in *Europe*, which in four and twenty hours heal'd them completely. This teſtimony of the kindneſs of theſe ſavages, remov'd all ſuſpicion from our minds, and from that moment made us conſider them as our ſincere friends.

The next day, they deſir'd us to hunt along with them, and for that purpoſe offer'd to furniſh us with bows and arrows; but we gave them to underſtand, ſhewing them our muskets at the ſame time, that our weapons would do as much execution as theirs. They then view'd them attentively, and ſeem'd not to comprehend how it was poſſible

poſſible for ſuch weapons, to reach things at a diſtance. But when they ſaw us actually kill birds with them, they were prodigiouſly ſurpriz'd; and ſuppos'd, as the other ſavages of the iſland whom we fought with had done, that fire was conceal'd in the barril of our muskets, which we had the art of hurling at pleaſure; but we clear'd up their miſtake at once, by ſhewing them our powder and ball; loading two or three pieces before them, and afterwards firing them. Our confidence on this occaſion, gave them the higheſt ſatisfaction; ſo that they look'd upon us as a ſett of men of a wonderful kind, and of a ſuperior underſtanding; and were fully perſuaded we had the greateſt affection for them.

At our return from hunting, we debated in conjunction with the ſavages, whether we ſhould build a hut large enough to hold us all; or whether we ſhould raiſe ſeperate huts for each, which the wives and daughters of the ſavages ſhould look after, and dreſs our victuals; and range them all in a line,

line, in order to enlarge the village. The women, whom we alſo advis'd with upon this occaſion, were, but for what reaſon I know not, unanimouſly of the latter opinion. Accordingly, we all ſet our hands to the work; and the inhabitants, overjoy'd to ſee their village ſo much enlarg'd, work'd with us, ſo that in a month our huts were completely built and furniſh'd.

We had among us one *Rodriguez*, a *Spaniard*, who had ſpent ſeveral years in *S. Gabriel*'s land. He told us, there was as great an affinity between the language of the inhabitants of that country and that of our iſlanders, as between the *Spaniſh* and *Portugueze*; that he underſtood almoſt every thing they ſaid; and that in leſs than a week, he would not only underſtand their tongue perfectly, but be able to ſpeak it ſo well as to be underſtood. As we did not know how many years we might be forc'd to reſide in this iſland; and wanted continually the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants, with whom we had contracted the ſtricteſt intima-

cy,

cy, we intreated him to apply himſelf to their language, ſo that he might be enabled to ſpeak in our name, and be our interpreter. He promis'd to do it, and indeed in a week's time he began to ſpeak the *Mahoonam* (for that was the name of the iſland) tongue; and the ſavages were overjoy'd to find themſelves able, by this means, to talk with us. As I myſelf had a great talent for languages, I took it into my head, for amuſement ſake, to learn that of *Mahoonam*; and for this purpoſe, I deſir'd the *Spaniard*, who had gone thro' a regular courſe of ſtudies, to draw up a kind of grammar of it, and give me a few leſſons from time to time. I apply'd myſelf to it in ſuch a manner, that in a few months I began to have ſome notion of their language; and even ventur'd ſometimes to ſpeak to the ſavages in it, which improv'd me very much.

Aſſoon as our *Spaniard* was able to converſe with them, he had told them our country lay at a vaſt diſtance from theirs; and that we had ſcour'd up and

down the ocean for many years; that we had been forc'd to put into their iſland, in order to refit our veſſel; that upon our landing, we had been attack'd by the inhabitants of the ſouthern part of the iſland, who attempted to murther us all; but that we had defeated, and made a great ſlaughter of them. That while this was doing, thoſe to whom we had entruſted our veſſel, diſappear'd on a ſudden; ſo that we had been forc'd to continue in their iſland. The *Spaniard* related our battle and victory, with ſuch an air of vanity and ſelf-ſufficiency, as very much diſpleas'd us; we therefore deſir'd him to add, that what ſlaughter we had made was involuntary; we having been abſolutely forc'd to it upon their falling upon us in ſo unjuſt and barbarous a manner, and merely to defend ourſelves.

The ſavages liſtned with the utmoſt attention to the particulars which *Rodriguez* told them; the danger to which we had been expos'd, and the victory we had gain'd. Thoſe, ſaid they, whom you conquer'd, are a wicked

wicked ſett of people; and we are very glad you puniſh'd them in ſuch a manner. We have been at war with them for many years, and perhaps *Halaimi* (which is the name of the principal god theſe inhabitants worſhip, and is undoubtedly the *Hebrew* word *Eloim* corrupted) has brought you into this iſland, purpoſely to aſſiſt us in extirpating that unjuſt nation. Be always our brethren, and we will continue yours. Live among us, as tho' you were the children of our mothers and wives; and reſt aſſur'd, we'll procure you every ſatisfaction that lies in our power.

CHAP. XII.

The author falls in love with a pretty female ſavage. His converſation with her and her father, who cenſures the manners of the Europeans.

WE accuſtom'd ourſelves inſenſibly to this ſavage way of life, and began even to reliſh it; all our time

being ſpent in drinking, eating, ſleeping and hunting; ſo that we felt no manner of uneaſineſs, except that we wou'd every now and then wiſh to reviſit our country; the dear thoughts of which, we could not poſſibly eraze from our Memory. However, in order to leſſen my uneaſineſs in this particular, and bind myſelf in ſome meaſure to the country I was in; I devoted myſelf to a young ſhe-ſavage, who was a pretty creature, of good ſenſe; whom I ſhould have married, had not our captain and all my friends, diſſuaded me from it. She lov'd me to diſtraction; and I may ſay truly, that I ſpent many a delightful hour in her company.

Whether it were that her father, who was a man of very good ſenſe, had taken a more than ordinary care of her education; or that nature had indulg'd her an uncommon ſhare of reaſon, I never met with a woman who argued on all ſubjects, in ſo juſt and acute a manner. Neither the *Babilarian* women, whoſe minds, tho'

tho' they are ſo much cultivated; nor thoſe of *England*, which are of ſo delicate a caſt, were, in my opinion, to be compar'd to that of my aimable ſavage.

I did all that lay in my power to pleaſe her, and moſt of our converſations turn'd on paradoxes with regard to gallantry; ſubjects I ſtarted, merely to amuſe and flatter her. I remember ſhe one day ask'd me, whether the women in *England* were handſomer than thoſe of that iſland. Our *Engliſh* women, ſays I, are extremely fair, and 'tis in this their principal beauty lies, if we may be allow'd to give it that name: for this fairneſs, is, in my opinion, a very trifling advantage; and I will even own, that ſince my being ſo happy as to be acquainted with you, I begin to ſuſpect whether it may not be a real deformity.

Our *Engliſh* women now abhor to ſuch a degree the natural colour of their complexions, that they do all they can to change it. Hence it is, that they cover their cheeks with a deep

red; and I imagine, that, in proceſs of time, they'll paint their faces black, the better to diſguiſe the colour of their skins. After all, if this mode ſhould happen to prevail in *Great-Britain*, our ladies will then acquire an advantage, you enjoy naturally. 'Tis a misfortune, that they're not able to ſtir out of doors, whenever the ſun ſhines; or in caſe they are abſolutely forc'd to it, are oblig'd to employ a thouſand troubleſome precautions; whereas, the ſtronger the ſun darts his rays upon you, the more charms it lights up in your countenances, as it heightens its beautiful black, and makes it ſtill more lovely. This fairneſs of our ladies, if it comes to a certain degree, has ſomething in it vaſtly flat and languid; and indeed we always prefer a brown, to a fair beauty, when the latter colour is too predominant. By this 'tis plain, that the colour which bears ſome little reſemblance to yours, or at leaſt, comes neareſt to it, pleaſes more univerſally among us.

As we, ſays I, like *Brunettes* more than fair women, our *Engliſh* women alſo prefer men of a deep brown complexion, more than they do ſuch as are extremely fair; a ſoft complexion denoting effeminacy, and being generally a ſign of imbecility. With regard to the various kinds of ornaments, which the women in *England* employ to heighten their beauty; I can aſſure you, there's no man among us, but ſincerely wiſhes they were as unadorn'd as you are. Our *Engliſh* women conceal a thouſand defects, under their vaſt, and ſplendid habits; which are of no other uſe, but to diſguiſe the ſhape, and impoſe upon the eye. But they have ſo little notion of their own intereſt, that they wear large pieces of ſilk wrought in folds, which deſcends from the waiſt to the foot; and enormous circles of whalebone cover'd with linnen, which makes them look like big-belly'd women, juſt ready to cry out. They ſtrut in the midſt of theſe moveable hoops, which ſurround them perpetually, like children when you teach them to walk

in go-carts; and theſe they puſh forward, or backwards according as they pleaſe to direct their motions.

I beg pardon of our *Engliſh* ladies, for preſuming to relate the anſwer I made to my pretty female ſavage's queſtion. A lover always fancies his miſtreſs exceeds all other women in beauty; and as mine was of a jetty black, and cloath'd in no other dreſs but the plain ſummer habit, which the ſavages in thoſe countries wear all the year round; decency and good manners oblig'd me to prefer her complexion and habit, to thoſe of our *European* women. If any of theſe ſhould happen to be ſhock'd at it, I beſeech them to aſcribe it to the ſincerity of a traveller, who is reſolv'd not to diſguiſe or omit the moſt minute circumſtance.

Abenouſſakee her father, was, as I before obſerv'd, a man of excellent ſenſe; but of that ſenſe which nature herſelf indulges, unrefin'd by the paſſions. As I frequently viſited his hut, attracted by

by his daughter's charms, I us'd to diſcourſe with him now and then; and our converſations were perhaps not inferiour to *Plato's dialogues*. For what reaſon, ſays he to me one day, as we were walking together, whilſt our *Portugueze* were hunting with the ſavages; for what reaſon, did you and the reſt of the *Europeans* leave the country where nature thought fit to place you; and hazard the few days you are allow'd to live, upon the ocean? Were it not better to ſpend them with your family, or in the company of your friends; and employ yourſelf in hunting, that agreeable as well as uſeful exerciſe? Had you devoted yourſelf to ſuch a way of life, you would not have been expos'd to all the perils and misfortunes, which an idle curioſity has made you undergo.

'Tis true, ſays I, that the ſole motive of my leaving my native country, and going to ſea, was a ſtrong curioſity to viſit diſtant regions; and to know the different nations which are diſpers'd up and down the earth. But then, as

I have undergone many hardſhips, and been expos'd to the greateſt dangers in this voyage, I alſo have had the pleaſure of ſeeing a thouſand curious objects: I ſhall always thank providence, for having conducted me into the iſland of *Babilary* and that of *Tilibet*; of which I have related many particulars, that both pleas'd and ſurpriz'd you.

What you have told me, ſays he, of your own country, is equally ſurprizing, and has diverted me full as much. But, after all, I cannot conceive how men ſhould put themſelves to the trouble, merely for the pleaſure of enquiring into the manners and cuſtoms of other nations, to build huge floating huts; and be ſo raſh, as to brave ſtorms and tempeſts, and undergo ſo many hardſhips.

I was young, ſays I, when I left my native country, and will own that I went abroad, merely out of a vain curioſity; but thoſe who built the veſſel, and the crew who were on board with me, were prompted by more ſubſtantial and rational motives. Their

buſineſs,

buſineſs, ſays I, was to trade, and bring back goods from foreign countries, which being ſold at their return, would produce a conſiderable ſum of money. I continued to tell him, we labour'd all our lives, purely to get this money, and amaſs as much of it as we could; and made ourſelves truly miſerable, in hopes of being one day happy, from a perſuaſion we entertain'd, that money only could make us ſo.

What is this ſame money, ſays the ſavage, which has the virtue to make you happy, the moment you poſſeſs it? See, ſays I, ſhewing him a piece of gold and another of ſilver, which I had kept for ſome time in my pocket; 'tis this procures us the ſeveral neceſſaries of life, and furniſhes us with all the conveniencies and delights we can poſſibly wiſh for. The poſſeſſion of theſe two metals, regulates ranks and degrees among us; creates eſteem and veneration; and has even the wonderful faculty of beſtowing merit and good ſenſe.

Abenouſſakee,

Abenouſſakee, obſerving figures and characters ſtampt on my gold and ſilver pieces, fancied they contain'd a certain magical virtue; and therefore deſir'd me to lend him one of them to make an experiment with, and ſee whether it could really inſpire his ſon, who, he ſaid, was a very ſilly boy, with good ſenſe. I'll try, ſays he, whether you don't impoſe upon me; and if that piece has the power you aſcribe to it.

It would not, ſays I, have the leaſt effect upon him, tho' he had as many of them as would fill the largeſt of your huts. What, ſays he, interrupting me, have theſe pieces no virtue but in your country? No, ſays I; and the reaſon of it is, becauſe we, by agreement, aſſign to them certain ideas which it is impoſſible for you ever to entertain: as for inſtance, when a great number of theſe pieces are in a cheſt, we fancy it contains ſpacious fields, commodious edifices, ſplendid furniture, magnificent habits, honours, dignities, a croud of ſervants, beautiful women and delicious viands. One circumſtance which will

will aſtoniſh you, is, that we no ſooner open the cheſt, but we, whenever we think proper, really find all thoſe particulars in it. Then, by acquiring theſe things, which are in ſome meaſure worſhip'd in our country, becauſe they are ſo ardently thirſted after, we procure eſteem; are rever'd, and courted by every individual; and every one cries up our merit, wit and ſenſe.

Abenouſſakee, who had not the leaſt idea of this ænigma, imagin'd I only told him a ſett of fictions, purely to impoſe upon his credulity. However, when I afterwards clear'd up the paradox, he told me, that to him, our manners appear'd very contemptible; and that tho' gold and ſilver might have been originally uſeful, thoſe metals were yet of pernicious conſequence, by our unreaſonable abuſe of them; whence he concluded, that ſince we were oblig'd to take ſo much pains and labour; and ſo idly made our felicity entirely dependant on a thing that was not in our power, we were unhappy by choice, and deſerv'd to be ſo. Happi-

neſs,

neſs, ſays he, conſiſts in deſiring nothing, but your whole life is ſpent in deſiring. As for us, we enjoy all things, becauſe we want nothing we wiſh for.

But as thoſe men among you, ſays he, who poſſeſs a much greater quantity of money than the reſt, ſee themſelves eſteem'd and rever'd upon that account; does not this puff them up with a ridiculous pride, and prompt them to deſpiſe all who are not ſo wealthy as themſelves? Yes, ſays I, this indeed is commonly the caſe. A rich man is generally a very ſilly fellow, unadorn'd with one ſingle virtue or talent: but this is a trifle; for he fondly imagines that his poſſeſſions ſupply every defect, and give him an indiſputable ſuperiority over the man of ſenſe and merit, who tho' not in good circumſtances, yet does not ſue for any favour at his hands. If theſe two happen to be together, the one, tho' he condeſcends to pay the greateſt civilities to the other, he yet does not ſpeak to him as tho' he were his equal. But if the man of merit is ſo unhappy,

unhappy, as to diſcover his indigence by the meanneſs of his dreſs, this is of worſe conſequence to him, than if his reputation were ſullied. Poverty, in the eye of a rich man, is the moſt diſhonourable of all qualities, and the moſt ridiculous thing in nature.

Another aſtoniſhing circumſtance, is, that a wealthy man, who was once poor, and long pining in miſery, as multitudes are, is generally the moſt impertinent, the moſt inſupportable of all rich men. He forgets the meanneſs of his extraction and his once low condition of life; but never his education, for this ſhapes his manners and behaviour. In fine, thoſe rich upſtarts, whom we call men of fortune, generally diſtinguiſh themſelves from the nobles, and ſuch whoſe poſſeſſions are antient and hereditary; and are always diſcover'd by the marks above-mention'd. Theſe ſalute thoſe they meet, who always pay them the compliment firſt, with a careleſs nod; and ſmile at the ſame time with an air of ſatisfaction, or diſcover an abſence of thought; they

they ſpeak very loud, and very improperly: all their furniture is made after the laſt mode that prevail'd; they entertain perſons of high birth and quality with the utmoſt magnificence, tho' they are forbid their tables; and are profuſe to their miſtreſſes only. As virtue never enriches the poſſeſſor, and that theſe men generally owe their fortune to guilt; they never pay homage to the deity, well knowing they are obnoxious to him, unleſs hypocriſy can be of any advantage to them; and then indeed they will addreſs him, but 'tis merely to impoſe upon the public. They are aſham'd of their own names, and generally ſhade it with a magnificent ſirname; and endeavour to make the world forget what themſelves or their fathers once were, by a parti-colour'd cloud of ſervants, who are for ever at their heels.

Explain, ſays *Abenouſſakee*, interrupting me, what you mean by the word *ſervant*. Has money the virtue to increaſe the number of your children? Our children, ſays I, never wait upon their

their parents, unleſs they are extremely poor. All people in tolerable circumſtances give money to men and women, whom they keep in their houſes, and provide with neceſſaries, to perform the very loweſt and moſt contemptible offices; theſe are oblig'd to do whatever they are commanded; are ſubject to the whim and caprice of their maſters and miſtreſſes, and dare not diſobey them. Are not theſe people, ſays he, of another country, and priſoners of war? No, ſays I, they are born among us, but wanting that thing I juſt now ſpoke of, call'd money, ſubject themſelves to us; and become in ſome meaſure our ſlaves, merely to acquire ſo ſmall a portion of it, as may be neceſſary for their ſubſiſtance.

Is it poſſible, ſays *Abenouſſakee*, there ſhould be men among you, of ſo abject and groveling a caſt of mind; ſome to make themſelves ſlaves to their countrymen, and others to ſuffer them to be ſo? I ſee that money is your enemy, ſince it reduces you to a ſtate of captivity, and ſubjects you to ſuch as poſſeſs

it. It muſt be confeſs'd, ſays I, money is a kind of tyrant; and 'tis a great misfortune to us, that we ſhould be born with the want of the ſeveral neceſſaries of life.

Your country, then, ſays he, is either too ſmall for you, or you are overſtock'd with people, ſince it cannot ſupply them with food; and that ſome of them either cannot live in it, or are forc'd to ſubſiſt by the moſt baſe and unworthy methods. I anſwer'd, that our country was very fruitful, and could ſubſiſt twice as many inhabitants; but that there was a ſett of powerful men among us, who had ſeiz'd upon the greateſt part of our lands; and having left none for the reſt, theſe were oblig'd to work day and night for the former, in order to procure themſelves the common neceſſaries of life.

Abenouſſakee then enquir'd, whether thoſe potent perſons, who thus triumph'd, were more numerous than ſuch of their countrymen, as were forc'd to lead ſuch abject and miſerable lives. I anſwer'd, that the poor exceeded infinitely

nitely the rich in number. If this be ſo, ſays he, your poor people muſt have little ſenſe, or elſe are cowards, to ſuffer a number of rich men, who are much fewer than themſelves, to ſeize upon all, and leave them nothing. The laws, ſays I, prevent their doing this. What are theſe *laws*, ſays the ſavage, interrupting me? Are they men arm'd with muskets and ſabres, who ſerve as a guard to the wealthy, in order to maintain them in the quiet poſſeſſion of their riches; and defend them againſt the juſt pretenſions of the poor.

The laws, ſays I, are public rules and maxims, receiv'd among us from time immemorial, which are equally rever'd both by rich and poor, becauſe we conſider them as the bond and ſecurity of civil ſociety. Both parties therefore unite to maintain them, and ſee them duly executed; ſo that a poor fellow, for inſtance, who ſhould rob a rich man, would be puniſh'd with the utmoſt ſeverity. Not only the rich would call aloud for puniſhment, but

all the poor would approve of it, and even ſome of them would themſelves be the executioners upon theſe occaſions. 'Tis no wonder, as you may perceive, that the rich ſhould revenge an attempt like this; and call ſuch an action, groveling, ſhameful, and criminal, as it really is. But you poſſibly may be ſurpriz'd, that the poor ſhould condemn this action equally with the rich, ſince it effects theſe much more. But two motives engage them to deteſt it, in caſe they have the leaſt probity or honour; and conſequently to maintain the Great in the poſſeſſion of the riches they may have got, by what methods ſoever. The firſt is, that were the poor man allow'd to ſeize upon the treaſures of the rich; he alſo might be diſpoſſeſs'd, by a rich man, or another who is as poor as himſelf, of the little he enjoys; and conſequently, 'tis his intereſt to ſupport the law, which forbids every kind of theft. The ſecond motive, is grounded on a famous principle of morality, which is look'd upon as the baſis

ſis of all civil ſociety; and that is, not to do to another, what we ſhould be unwilling to have done to ourſelves: ſo that the poor man, conſcious he himſelf ſhould be very ſorry to be diſpoſſeſs'd of what he might have got by his labour; forbears, in order not to vex the rich man, to rob him of any thing, tho' of the moſt trifling value.

We allow equally with you, ſays *Abenouſſakee*, this moral principle of all juſtice, which is born with us, and is ever imprinted on our minds, how deprav'd ſoever we may be; but methinks 'tis not, according to your notions, and what you juſt now told me, ſo pure and ſacred as according to ours. Your way of life, and what you call civil ſociety, makes you obey it with ſuch partiality, as ſullies its beauty; ſince, purſuant to your manners and cuſtoms, 'tis manifeſtly more favourable to ſome than it is to others. 'Tis an eaſy matter for a wealthy man to ſay, I am very rich, and ſhould be very ſorry to be bereav'd of my poſ-

ſeſſions; conſequently I muſt not diſpoſſeſs other men of their riches. Whereas the poor man who wants every thing, can only ſay thus: Had I wealth, I ſhould be ſorry to be diſpoſſeſs'd of it; conſequently I muſt not ſeize upon that of others. Obſerve the difference there is between the *I am* of the rich, and the *Had I* of the poor man; and you'll confeſs that the principle is applied in a very different manner among you; whence 'tis plain, that this morality is defective, becauſe 'tis partial, ſince it is not equal and uniform with regard to all men and all conditions; the rich and poor being oblig'd to argue differently.

Whatever you may ſuggeſt, ſays I, this law of nature is equally rever'd by us all: by this, order is maintain'd in all governments; every one ſubmits, and no one dares to complain againſt it. It muſt indeed be confeſs'd, that 'tis not always religiouſly obſerv'd; for the poor man frequently ſteals the property of the rich; and on the other ſide, the rich man not only ſeizes ſometimes the

the poſſeſſions of the rich, but endeavours to force away whatever the needy man may have got by his labours. But in this caſe, if the law be infring'd, 'tis immediately reveng'd; however, with this difference, that the poor fellow never fails of being puniſh'd according to the enormity of his crimes, whereas the rich man ſometimes eludes the courſe of juſtice.

Wherefore, ſays the ſavage, interrupting me, is this ſhameful diſtinction made? 'Tis, ſays I, becauſe the opulent are generally the arbiters and diſpenſers of juſtice among us, and commonly favour thoſe who are wealthy like themſelves; whence it often happens, that when a poor man is oppreſt, he chuſes to ſtifle his complaints rather than publiſh them to the world. However, thoſe awful miniſters of juſtice, whom we call magiſtrates, naturally incline to give each man his due, when nothing claſhes with the notions they have form'd to themſelves of equity: but then, on the other ſide, as 'tis natural to love one's ſelf beſt; whenever it ſo

happens that their paſſions may be gratified by ſwerving a little from juſtice, they are apt to indulge them. If, for inſtance, a pretty woman ſues for any thing at their hands, the firſt motion infallibly pleads in her favour; but happily, the ſecond ſometimes declares for truth and equity. They are generally check'd by the fear of infamy; however, there are certain circumſtances where fear does not take place, which is, when iniquity may be conceal'd: in this caſe, woe to him who has only reaſon on his ſide; and is deſtitute of all protection but that of juſtice or innocence! Were not men, ſays I, aw'd by heaven, this enormity would be much greater than it is; but our religion, whoſe precepts agree with thoſe of the law of nature, makes us look upon double-dealing or prevarication in a judge, as the blackeſt of all crimes; ſo that, if a magiſtrate ſtands but in ſome little awe of the Divine Being, he never pronounces againſt the dictates of his conſcience; but ſometimes his conſcience is of ſuch

a caſt, that one wou'd be apt to conclude he had none at all.

Here the ſavage ask'd me, whether conſcience did not comprehend all our laws. As conſcience, ſays I, is not a curb ſufficient to reſtrain ſuch as are prompted to guilt; and that thoſe who commit evil, eaſily flatter themſelves at the ſame time that they are innocent; we have a vaſt number of laws, which prohibit the commiſſion of a multitude of things, whence an infinite number of deciſions ariſe from innumerable caſes, which inflict different puniſhments on thoſe who tranſgreſs them. Of what uſe, ſays *Abenouſſakee*, are ſo many enacted laws, ſince you are inform'd with that of nature, which is ſo plain, ſo deciſive? Our laws, ſays I, are no other than that of nature, extended and applied to various kinds of particular caſes.

But, ſays I, notwithanding the wiſdom of our legiſlators, and the ſagacity of our interpreters, there is among us a certain furious wide-gaping monſter, which is protected and cheriſh'd by

by a croud of *long robes*, who feed this monſter, and are mutually fed by it; it laughs at juſtice, devours the ſubſtance of families, and endeavours to aboliſh or elude all laws in general.

The name of this dangerous monſter is *Chicane* or *Cavil*, a monſter infinitely more formidable than injuſtice itſelf; for this, when it oppreſſes us openly, leaves us at leaſt the vindictive right of breathing our complaints. But this *Chicane* is ſo envelop'd in its numberleſs folds, and ſo ſubtile in its quirks and evaſions; that favour'd by certain formalities, which are ſo many chains we have been pleas'd to bind juſtice with; this monſter makes us loſe every thing thro' the oracles of the judges, even the conſolation of being allow'd to ſay, they were partial in their deciſions. The dreadful miniſters of *Chicane* croud all the courts of juſtice; enflame them by the perpetual fire they keep in theſe places; and make them eccho inceſſantly with their piercing cries, which yet are not always loud enough to wake the judges from their ſlumbers: an unhappy

happy circumſtance is, that the old judges only ſleep, and the young ones keep awake.

It muſt be confeſs'd, ſays I, that juſtice is more rever'd, and perhaps better adminiſter'd among the ſavages, than by us. Upon my mentioning the word *ſavage*, which happen'd to drop from me unawares, *Abenouſſakee* interrupted me, and enquir'd the meaning of it, and why I call'd him *ſavage*? The reaſon is, ſays I, becauſe you and your countrymen are not like us, poliſh'd and civiliz'd; that you live in a ſtate of independance, and follow merely inſtinct; that you obſerve but very few rules of decorum; that you have no notion of what we call good breeding, all which are laws of ſuch mighty conſequence among us, that we almoſt put them on the ſame foot with thoſe of nature; in fine, becauſe you go naked, and are not like us, govern'd by kings aud magiſtrates.

How great is your blindneſs, ſays *Abenouſſakee*! What! becauſe we content ourſelves with following inſtinct;

ſtinct; and are unacquainted with all laws, but thoſe which nature dictates, you call us ſavages! You fancy yourſelves more improv'd, more poliſh'd, and more civiliz'd than we, becauſe a thouſand arbitrary inſtitutions, to which you have ſacrific'd your liberty, prevail among you! As for us, who ſtill preſerve ours, and conſider it as the moſt valuable gift that nature has beſtow'd on man; we ſhould think it loſt, were we ſubject to that multitude of ſuperfluous rules, upon which your civil ſociety is grounded. Whatever you may fancy, methinks our ſociety is much more civiliz'd than yours, becauſe 'tis more ſimple and equitable; we don't ſuffer the leaſt injuſtice or partiality in this ſociety; we think all mankind upon a level, becauſe nature has made them ſo, and as we don't preſume to change the order ſhe has eſtabliſh'd; we obey our fathers, and revere old men, who having more experience, are conſequently more judicious than young men. Nature, you ſee, only, has eſtabliſh'd this precedency

cy among us. We have a chief, who always is elected; and the reaſon of ſuch elections, is, becauſe we have obſerv'd, that tho' all men are equal in dignity, there is nevertheleſs a vaſt difference among the ſeveral individuals, with regard to genius, talents, bravery, and bodily ſtrength.

As nature, ſays he, herſelf made this diſtinction among her children, ſhe therefore dictates that we conform to it; and conſequently to ſet at our head, that man among us to whom ſhe has been moſt liberal of her favours. Is this, ſays I, the rule you obſerve, in the aſcribing of honours, and the diſtinguiſhing of ranks? With regard to all your laws of decorum, as they are ſuggeſted by caprice, they ſerve only to foment your pride and depravity, and ſooth all your paſſions. In the manner you ſeem to live among yourſelves, what you call politeneſs and good-breeding, is in reality falſhood and diſſimulation. You lay one another under the greateſt conſtraint, purely to deceive; and this aſſiduous care is a

continual

continual ſlavery, you reduce yourſelves to. You look upon a thouſand particulars, as the moſt important duties of life, tho' it be as juſt to omit, as comply with them.

Do you, ſays he, pretend to be more civiliz'd than we, becauſe you are cloath'd? But were we born in a climate, that lay at a great diſtance from the ſun, d'ye think we ſhould not take as much care to cover our bodies as you do? We content ourſelves with concealing that from ſight which nature has appointed for the continuation of our ſpecies; and this we do to prevent our eye from growing too familiar with objects, which, were they continually expos'd to ſight, would therefore be leſs pleaſing. We are ignorant of ſuch arts as owe their invention to neceſſity, and the fantaſtic inequality of your ſtations. For what man among you, that cou'd ſubſiſt without labour, would give himſelf the trouble to work? Theſe arts therefore you glory ſo much in, are ſo many teſtimonies of the wretchedneſs of your

your condition; and as they produce arbitrary conveniences, or ſuperfluous commodities only, we are far from envying them; we deſire nothing but what we are acquainted with, and this alone is ſufficient to make us happy.

In a word, ſays he, we never ſee a man among us ſue to another for ſubſiſtence; work for him as a hireling, or wait upon him after a mean, groveling manner. Our women till our lands, which are in common; and the labour we beſtow upon them, intitles us to whatever they produce. Our bows and arrows are an agreeable amuſement; and give us an opportunity of ſpending our lives without the leaſt care or ſolicitude. We are ignorant of your art of building great huts on ſea or land: we are very well ſatisfy'd to live beneath our own, and never once entertain a thought of quitting the iſland we inhabit. We have only ſmall canoos made of the barks of trees, with which we coaſt the iſland, and go up and down our rivers. If our huts

chance

chance to fall to the ground, they are rebuilt with very little labour. All things grow in our iſland, becauſe we conſider every thing as uſeleſs that does not grow in it. Obſerve now the difference that is between you and us, and which may with the greateſt propriety be call'd *ſavages*. Do you imagine, that the man who follows the ſteps which nature has pointed out, is more ſavage than he who leaves them to follow art? Are thoſe trees in our iſland, which without the leaſt culture or care, bring forth the delicious fruits you eat with ſuch a reliſh, juſt as they come from the hand of nature, to be call'd *ſavage?* Do you ſet a greater value on theſe plants, which will not bring forth fruit unleſs they are dreſs'd and cultivated? If you do this, I then indeed will allow you to conſider yourſelves as ſuperior to us.

I yet don't, ſays he, tho' we plead for plain and uncorrupted nature, pretend to aſſert that we always keep ſtrictly to her ſacred maxims; or that our manners are conſtantly pure, and all

our

our cuſtoms irreproachable. We are inform'd with the ſame paſſions as the *Europeans*; and as theſe paſſions deprave the rational faculties, they conſequently corrupt nature. As for inſtance, we are too cruel to our enemies. This is a vice of long ſtanding, which has taken very deep root in our minds, tho' cuſtom and prejudice conceal its deformity from us; but Poſſibly we may one day open our eyes.

I was highly delighted with the great wiſdom which ſhone forth in *Abenouſſakee*'s diſcourſe; and tho' his reaſons ſhock'd my vanity, I yet could not forbear applauding them. I was for ſome time ſo wrapt up in thought, that I did not make a word of anſwer to what he ſaid laſt, which engag'd him to ſpeak as follows. Don't fancy, *Gulliver*, that I'm angry becauſe you call'd me ſavage; ſince in caſe you had, out of reſpect for me, forbore to employ that word, you always wou'd have thought me ſo; and I ſhou'd never have had an opportunity of undeceiving you in that particular.

I am ſenſible that ſelf-love prompts us to love our own country beſt; and therefore I freely forgive you, for preferring your nation to ours.

As we were thus talking, we found ourſelves inſenſibly at the end of our walk, and thereupon went back to our huts, where we found our companions with ſeveral of the inhabitants return'd from hunting, loaded with game, which we ſhar'd with them. The women dreſs'd it, and I feaſted in *Abenouſſakee*'s hut to which ſeveral of the hunters had been invited, as agreeably, as I could have done in *England* in the midſt of my friends. The entertainment being ended, we all took the * *Calumet*, and regal'd ourſelves with it till very late at night.

CHAP.

* *A ſort of large pipe, made of red, white or black marble, to ſmoak in. The bowl of it is very ſmooth, and is in the ſhape of a battle-ax. The tube is ſett with porcupine's quills* &c; *'Tis ſuppos'd by the ſavages to be of a myſterious nature, and is the emblem of peace.*

CHAP. XIII.

Battle between the Kiſtrimaux *and* Taouaous. *The latter, being aſſiſted by the* Portugueze, *are victorious. The author makes a ſpeech, to diſſuade the ſavages from putting the priſoners to death. A peace is concluded between the two nations.*

ABout this time we were told, that the *Kiſtrimaux*, or ſavages againſt whom we had fought upon our firſt landing in the iſland, who had long been at enmity with the *Taouaous*, for ſo the ſavages among whom we liv'd were call'd, had lately laid waſte ſome of their lands; and were advanc'd in great numbers, in order to ſet fire to their huts, and to kill, or carry off all the *Taouaous* they could meet with. We offer'd our ſervice to our allies upon this occaſion, and deſir'd we might be permitted to aſſiſt them in repulſing their enemies, who had already felt the fury of our arms. The *Taouaous* having accepted our offer with thanks, we order'd them

to aſſemble on the morrow, in order to be taught the art of fighting, which we told them, would give them a great advantage over their enemies. They agreed that our captain ſhould head them, promiſing to obey all his orders, and ſubmit in the engagement to ſuch of the *Europeans* as he ſhould appoint for officers under him. Our whole army, the *Europeans* included, conſiſted of nine hundred men. The firſt thing our general did, was to exerciſe the ſavages for ſome days; however, he did not flatter himſelf, that it would be poſſible for him, to make them as expert in military diſcipline as ourſelves; when having done this for ſome days, and thinking them ſufficiently inſtructed, he led them forth againſt the enemy. Our ſavages were arm'd with bows and arrows, and hatchets made of a black ſtone as hard as iron; and the *Europeans* with muskets, piſtols and bayonets. We had not march'd a league, before we arriv'd at the foot of a hill, where our general, accompanied by his nephew and myſelf, went up to view the enemy,

enemy, whom our ſcouts ſaid were encamp'd in the plain. We diſcover'd them at about half a league diſtance from us, and judg'd, by the manner in which they had poſted themſelves, that they were ſtronger than we; for they had extended their wings to a great length, in order to ſurround us; having probably been inform'd that our army was very inconſiderable. They alſo had the advantage of the ground; for a very thick wood cover'd them on the left, and a large rivulet lay on their right. Our general, after having attentively conſider'd the poſture of the enemy, chang'd that of his own army, and drew it up in manner following. As it was impoſſible to fall upon them in flank; and that it was very eaſy for them to ſurround us, becauſe of their great numbers, had we attack'd them in front; he divided his army into three battalions. The firſt was commanded by *Cuniga* a *Portugueze*, a man of great bravery and moſt conſummate experience, who had ſerv'd on the frontiers of *Portugal* under the lord *Galway*, in

the laſt war of the allies againſt *France*; this body conſiſted of two hundred ſavages, and twenty five *Portugueze*. The ſecond battalion was commanded by the captain's nephew, and was form'd of the ſame number as that of *Cuniga*. The third battalion conſiſted of four hundred ſavages and fifty *Portugueze*, among whom I march'd, and was commanded by our general.

We advanc'd in this order, and perceiv'd that the *Kiſtrimaux* had ſtill enlarg'd their wings. We halted, in order to ſee whether they would advance and attack us; but obſerving they kept their ground, we march'd towards the enemy, within twice the length of a muſket-ſhot, when they began to howl in a moſt dreadful manner. *Cuniga* and the captain's nephew began the attack on different ſides, and our general ſent them reinforcements, whenever he found it neceſſary. Seeing that his nephew's battalion, was forc'd to fight in retiring, he commanded me to reinforce him with a detachment of a hundred ſavages and twenty five *Portugueze*.

Our

Our ſabres, and the fire of our muskets, chang'd the ſcene; for the captain's nephew and his battalion taking heart, he charg'd the ſavages with freſh fury, and we made a great ſlaughter of them. They did not flinch, tho' they labour'd under the greateſt diſadvantage: on the contrary, their courage ſeem'd to break out with greater vigour, the more we cut them to pieces. *Cuniga* and his men perform'd wonders, and that brave man made a great havock of the enemy's left wing, whilſt we repuls'd the right. The *Taouaous* diſcover'd an uncommon joy, when they ſaw us fight ſo bravely for them and their country: but to do them juſtice, they behav'd with extraordinary valour.

In the mean time, the general, who now was under no farther apprehenſions of being ſurrounded, advanc'd forward againſt the enemy. Then it was that the battle was bloody. The *Kiſtrimaux*, tho' they had loſt a great number of men, did not once offer to fly; but fought with ſo much

intrepidity and reſolution, as would ſtill have made the victory doubtful, had they engag'd the *Taouaous* only. We heard them cry out one to another, *Can, obami paru, nate ſris nikio*; which ſignifies, *Let us then die, ſince we muſt yield.* Very few eſcap'd alive out of the battle, and we took a great number of priſoners.

After this victory, in which we had ſo great a ſhare, the *Taouaous* could no longer doubt but we were their ſincere friends, and accordingly gave us a thouſand thanks. But whilſt they were thus employ'd, in congratulating one another upon their good ſucceſs; *Abenouſſakee*, who had not left me during the battle, bid me obſerve the cruelty of his countrymen, who, in cold blood, murther'd all the wounded among the enemy; and, at the ſame time, obſerv'd to me, that he was greatly ſhock'd at their barbarity. In the mean time, they began to think of returning home; and it was neceſſary to dreſs the wounds of our ſoldiers, of whom there were great numbers.

I myſelf had been ſlightly wounded in the ſhoulder, with a hatchet which had juſt graz'd it. My pretty female ſavage, would not ſuffer any perſon to dreſs my wound but herſelf; and accordingly ſhe went and gather'd ſome plants whoſe virtues ſhe knew, and applying them to the wound, it was heal'd in a very ſhort time.

Night being come, we were order'd to aſſemble in the large hut, where a grand ſupper was provided for us, to which the priſoners were invited. They eat as heartily as we did, and did not ſeem the leaſt dejected at their hard fate. We all ſeperated after ſupper, and agreed to meet in the ſame place on the morrow.

Being aſſembled the next day, one of the chiefs advanc'd towards us, and asked whether we would have the priſoners burnt, or were for having their brains daſh'd out? He added, with a very polite air, that ſince we had contributed ſo much to the victory, they ought to beſtow on us the

the honour of having the chief hand in puniſhing the priſoners.

Saying this, he preſented our captain with a club and a torch, purpoſely that he might ſignify by his choice, what kind of death the priſoners ſhou'd die. The reader will naturally ſuppoſe, that our captain refus'd to accept of this terrible honour. At that inſtant recollecting how I myſelf had once been in the dreadful condition of thoſe unhappy wretches, I addreſs'd the aſſembled ſavages in theſe words.

" Is it poſſible, O generous *Taouaous*, " for men who boaſt ſo much wiſdom, un- " derſtanding and virtue, to be ſo inhu- " man? Is it not enough that you have " vanquiſh'd your formidable enemies; " humbled their pride; put them to " flight; and cover'd with their de- " feated battalions, the bloody plain " where you behaved in ſo gallant a " manner? The ſlaughter is at an " end; muſt therefore a company of " unhappy vanquiſh'd people, who eſ- " cap'd the fury of your arms in bat-

" tle,

" tle, be now, after the victory is o-
" ver, ſo many victims of your rage?
" Why did you not cut them all to
" pieces in the field, when they had
" their weapons in their hands, and
" were able to defend themſelves?
" How can you think it glorious, to
" put to death an enemy after you
" have diſarm'd him? If, by ſparing
" the lives of theſe unhappy men, you
" intended them merely to grace your
" triumph; why don't you make this
" triumph ſtill more laſting, by ex-
" tending your mercy to thoſe you
" conquer'd; who, ſo long as they
" draw breath, will, in ſpight of
" themſelves, be forc'd to publiſh
" your glory and their own defeat?
" How many advantages will your
" clemency on this occaſion procure
" you? The fate of arms is various
" and inconſtant: and therefore, in
" caſe your enemies ſhould one day be
" victorious, and thoſe of your nation
" ſo unfortunate as to fall into their
" hands; you then may propoſe an
" advantageous exchange, and pro-

" cure

" cure their liberty; conſequently the
" ſaving of their lives, will in ſome
" meaſure be ſaving your own. But
" I am ſenſible, O generous *Taouaous*,
" that your magnanimous hearts will
" look upon this conſideration as tri-
" fling; your great ſouls muſt be mov'd
" by more nobler motives, and more wor-
" thy objects. Let then your generoſity
" now appear, in an action which is ſo
" worthy of it. Don't imagine that
" the abolition of this barbarous cuſtom,
" ſo repugnant to virtue and good ſenſe,
" is ſufficient; or that 'tis enough barely
" to ſave the lives of ſo many unfortunate
" warriors, who are not in a capacity to
" annoy you. Go ſtill farther; give
" them their liberty, and generouſly ſend
" them back to their countrymen, who,
" ſtruck with the heroiſm of this action,
" will be forc'd to own, that your cou-
" rage is great, but your virtue ſtill grea-
" ter; and will by this action, be no leſs
" prompted by gratitude and eſteem,
" to ſue for your friendſhip. Can any
" thing be more valuable than peace?
" War ſhould never be undertaken

" but

" but in the view of obtaining it: Now
" peace, which generally is the price
" of blood; may, on this occaſion, be
" procur'd by your forbearing to ſhed
" it. This liberty you are ſo jealous of,
" which is ſo often hazarded in war,
" will be ſecur'd to you for ever, if
" you indulge it to thoſe who are now
" in your power. In caſe your ene-
" mies ſhould be ſo injudicious, as not
" to applaud ſo magnanimous an acti-
" on; they at leaſt will be oblig'd to
" ſuppoſe, that you have them in the
" higheſt contempt, ſince you are not
" afraid of increaſing their numbers,
" by ſending theſe back alive: and
" this confeſſion, at the ſame time that it
" fills them with confuſion, will tran-
" ſmit your glory to lateſt poſterity.

As ſoon as I had ended my ſpeech, *Abenouſſakee*, for whom his countrymen had the higheſt veneration, roſe up, and turning towards them, ſaid, that he had long condemn'd, in his heart, this barbarous cuſtom I then exhorted them to aboliſh: that nothing could be more contradictory to the virtue they profeſs'd; that

'twas

'twas a people's glory, not to oppreſs but vanquiſh a nation; that the deſtroying them any otherwiſe than in the field, was baſe and groveling: and that 'twas inhuman to make warriors ſuffer a cruel death; warriors who were taken in battle, and reduc'd to a ſtate of ſlavery, merely becauſe they fought valiantly: that, as they ow'd their victory to the bravery of the *Europeans*, it was but juſt, at leaſt on this occaſion, that all the priſoners ſhould be given them, to be diſpos'd of as they thought proper.

Immediately a murmuring ſound was heard among the ſavages, who began to debate upon my ſpeech, and *Abenouſſakee*'s diſcourſe. The women, being of a more cruel and revengeful temper than the men, did not much reliſh my arguments, but inſiſted ſtrenuouſly for the antient cuſtom, and were unanimous to have the priſoners put to death. However, notwithſtanding all they could ſay, *Abenouſſakee*'s advice prevail'd; and it was reſolv'd that they ſhould all be put into our hands,

hands, to be diſpos'd of as we ſhould ſee fitting. Immediately they were taken out of the hut in which they were confin'd, when ſuppoſing they were going to be put to death, they firſt ask'd for their hatchets, according to the uſual cuſtom, in order to revenge their deaths. Finding themſelves afterwards deliver'd up to the *Europeans*, they look'd ſternly upon us, and began to revile us in a moſt outrageous manner. They ſaid, by way of bravado, that had not the powerful dæmon who was propitious to us, fill'd our long tubes with a liquid and impetuous fire, they would eaſily have cut us all to pieces; and that we were a company of mean-ſpirited wretches, ſince we had employ'd more art than bravery in the fight.

One of the chiefs of the *Kiſtrimaux*, who was among the priſoners, recollecting he had ſeen me, ſpoke as follows. " 'Tis thou, who ſome " time ſince eſcapedſt the puniſhment " thou deſervedſt, which ſhould have " been as cruel a one as I cou'd poſſibly " have

" have inflicted, had not the dæmon
" who protects thee, reſcued thee out
" of my hands: I would have burnt
" thee at a ſlow fire, and have taken
" care that no part of thy body ſhould
" be exempt from pain. I now defy
" thee to be as ingenious in tormenting
" me, as I would have been in tortu-
" ring thee, hadſt thou continued my
" priſoner. But before I die, I and
" my companions may poſſibly have
" the ſatisfaction to ſee thee periſh.
" Yes, 'tis on thee, moſt odious fo-
" reigner, we'll revenge our deaths,
" ſince 'tis to thy bloody and infer-
" nal weapons, we owe our deſtructi-
" on.

We were all aſtoniſh'd at this inhuman ſpeech; inſomuch that I began almoſt to wiſh, I had not ſpoke ſo much in their favour; when our captain advancing towards this chief, with an air of ſweetneſs and humanity, which ſeem'd to ſurprize him, ſpoke to him as follows. " Brave iſlan-
" ders, we have defended our gene-
" rous allies, and are now to deter-

" mine

" mine your fate; but you are very
" little acquainted with our diſpoſiti-
" ons. We deteſt the cuſtom of put-
" ting a naked and defenceleſs enemy
" to death, much more to torture him.
" Not one among you ſhall die by our
" hands. So far from ſentencing you
" to a grievous puniſhment, we are
" unanimouſly reſolv'd not to enſlave
" you, but will ſend you back into your
" own country, equally free as when you
" came from it. Go and tell your coun-
" trymen that we know how to conquer,
" but better how to pardon; or rather
" that we conquer merely for the ſake of
" peace. Tell them, that when we are
" under arms, they will find us formida-
" ble as ever; but that when we have
" laid them down, they'll diſcover us to
" be humane, tender conquerors, who
" are incapable of abuſing their victory.
" Go; you are free; but remember,
" that we neither fear or hate you.

This diſcourſe, intermix'd with pride and humanity, rais'd the admiration of all the priſoners, who, looking upon us as extraordinary perſons, that were equally mild and formidable, were ſtruck

dumb for ſome time; till their Chief bowing, look'd upon us with a countenance, glowing with eſteem and gratitude, and deliver'd himſelf in theſe words.

" Magnanimous foreigners, your unparallel'd generoſity, which engages our affections, becauſe you have reſtor'd us to our liberty, is a ſecond victory you obtain over our nation; as you manifeſtly ſhew, that tho' you exceed us in valour, your humanity is ſtill greater. Don't imagine we ſhall be ſo ungrateful, as ever to forget this generous action; nor that our reſentment for the evils you have made us ſuffer, ſhould riſe to that height, as to make us endeavour to leſſen the merits of it. As your hatred is at an end, it alſo extinguiſhes ours; and your generoſity ſtifles all our reſentments. I and my companions will go and inſpire our countrymen, who are no ways dejected at their defeat, with ſentiments as magnanimous as yours. I'll exhort them to pardon, for your ſake, the *Taouaous* your allies.

" This, anſwer'd the Captain, is

" our

" our firſt and greateſt wiſh. Since
" we have vanquiſh'd you, and re-
" ſtor'd you to your liberty, nothing
" is now wanting to complete our
" glory, but to ſettle a peace between
" the two nations, and reconcile you
" to the generous *Taouaous*, whom,
" prompted by an inveterate hatred,
" you unjuſtly conſider as your ene-
" mies. We offer our ſelves as medi-
" tors, and will uſe our utmoſt endea-
" vours, to conclude a laſting peace be-
" tween the two nations.

Then ſetting the priſoners at liberty, we treated them with all poſſible magnificence. We careſs'd their Chief; and paid him all imaginable honours, and did whatever lay in our power to engage their eſteem. We now perceiv'd that reaſon began to reſume its throne, in the minds of theſe barbarous and inhuman ſavages; and we then found, that where the light of it is not totally extinguiſh'd, there is ſtill room left for virtue.

And now the priſoners went away, and three or four days after return'd in quality of embaſſadors, with a conſide-

rable

rable preſent; being at the ſame time inveſted with full powers to conclude a peace, not only with us, but alſo with the *Taouaous* our friends, which at laſt was reſolv'd upon, and ſolemnly ſwore to. Great rejoycings were made on this occaſion; and I obſerv'd, that they treated each other with the greateſt candor and integrity.

The *Kiſtrimaux* told us, that if we wou'd come and ſee them, they would receive us with due honour; but we thank'd them for their invitation, and did not think proper to promiſe them a viſit. The preſents they made me, were much more conſiderable than thoſe which were given to the reſt; they having been inform'd of the ſpeech I had made before the aſſembly in their favour; and that I had firſt mov'd to have their lives ſpar'd. Their preſents conſiſted in furs, baskets finely wrought, and fruits of all kinds. After this they return'd back to their village, highly ſatisfy'd with the civilities they had met with, and the good ſucceſs of their embaſſy.

End of the Firſt Volume.